

HISTORY
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB

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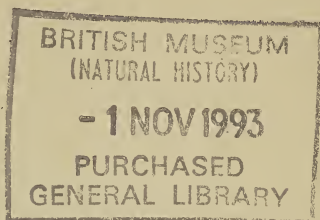
BERWICKSHIRE

NATURALISTS' CLUB

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"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM"

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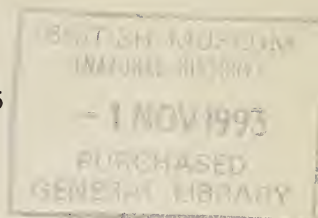
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HISTORY OF THE
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HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

A RAMBLE IN THE HILLS

*being the Anniversary Address delivered by Mrs Sheila Pate, President
of the Club, on 23rd October, 1992.*

First of all I would like to say that I am neither a scholar nor a scientist but just an interested amateur in natural history.

My address to you today is about the part of the Lammermuir Hills which I know well and love, and includes some anecdotes and poems of the past and the present, as these are the spice which helps to keep the history of the countryside alive and interesting.

I had intended the title to be "The Hills, the Heather and the Famous Grouse" but having asked my husband to read through the manuscript, he remarked that it *was* a bit of a ramble, and that, ladies and gentlemen, is exactly what it is. And so the title is, rather ambiguously: "A Ramble in the Hills".

Our ramble starts in the pretty little village of Longformacus. It is a strange name, and one whose origin has never been satisfactorily explained, although there have been many suggestions. If it were derived from the Anglo-Saxon, the name could have meant the church in a field; but it could also have come from the ancient British LLANFAIR-MACCUS, meaning the Church of Mary;¹ or as LLWCHER, meaning the place of pools² or a stream that stagnates into pools.

Over the years it has been spelt in different ways including Longformalehouse, Lockfirmackehouse, Lochirmakhous, Lochirmacus, Langfarmacus.³ At one time, the village was popularly known as Lochrie, and this diminutive is still occasionally used.

Many of our present members came to the meeting at Longformacus in July. The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club has visited Longformacus several times since the Club's inception in 1831,

and the first two visits were truly expeditions as they were before the days of automobiles.⁴

The first visit was in July 1882. Members met at the White Swan Hotel in Duns, having travelled there by train or by horse. Some of the members who had a great distance to travel had stayed there overnight. Having fortified themselves with an excellent breakfast, they then proceeded to Longformacus in waggonettes supplied by the hotel.

This journey of seven miles took 1¾ hours. Members had to alight at the foot of the Hardens Hill and walk to the top to save the horses. The weather on this occasion was perfect and the air so clear that the view when the top was reached was well worth the effort. It was indeed as Robert Burns described it — GLORIOUS.

The second visit took place in June 1907 and, again, members travelled in carriages supplied by the White Swan Hotel. However, on this occasion a heavy Scotch mist had descended and the magnificent view of the Merse and Cheviot, which the secretary of the Club had promised, was completely lost to view. Members were glad of their overcoats and continued their very slow journey under umbrellas!

I am glad that the weather was kind to us in 1992 and that our transport is now faster and more comfortable!

Longformacus village is divided by the Dye Water, over which there is an old and very narrow stone bridge. The bridge is a favourite place for children to gather, as they can fish in the deep pool below, and where the older inhabitants pass the time of day. From this picturesque spot, our ramble takes us along the road to Rawburn, which winds upstream beside the Dye Water. On the right is the village park, given to the parish in 1897 by Colonel Brown of Longformacus to mark the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

Further along the road is Rathburn House, visited by the Club in 1907 (on that very dreich day). This house was built in 1900 for a Mr Holmes of Rawburn. Mr Holmes had brought back numerous trophies from India, where he had lived for many years, and the collection that adorned the house was large and rather overpowering as the *History* of that year describes. To be seen were some very fine skins of tigers, leopards, bear and fishing cat, also heads of crocodiles, spotted cheetah, Sanbur stag and buffalo, to name but a few.

Now, nearly a century later, when so many species are on the endangered list, our regard for this is different. Rathburn House no longer sports these trophies from a past era; the house is now a hotel and is well situated for walkers on the Southern Upland Way.

Continuing past Rawburn and turning towards the Watch Water Reservoir, there is a hill called the Windy Law, and it is undoubtedly well named. A little story about this hill has its roots in a bequest — made many years ago — to the Kirk for services to be held yearly at Rawburn and Kettleshiel for those who did not attend church — the heathen of that ilk!

In more recent times, the Berwickshire Pony Club held its summer camp at Redpath — a nearby farm. The members always attended church on Sunday, and during this particular camp the organisers decided that the children should attend the outdoor service. So, on a beautiful, warm, calm evening, seventy children gathered on the Windy Law, and launched themselves into the service with an extraordinarily enthusiastic rendering of "Onward Christian Soldiers".

Can you imagine the looks of utter astonishment and disbelief on the faces of the four elderly picnickers who had, up until then, been enjoying the perfect peace and quiet of the hills, where normally one hears only the singing of the birds. I am afraid that they packed up very hurriedly and left!

Sadly, this service no longer takes place, which is a pity as there is something rather special about worship when it is held amongst the hills. "What need have we of temples made by hand?"

The Watch Water Reservoir, completed in 1952, supplies a large part of Berwickshire. It is a lovely stretch of water, and attracts many species of birds including thousands of greylag geese, whose V-shaped skeins make a wonderful sight as they wing their way across the autumn sky. It is also well stocked with both brown and rainbow trout.

Our road now skirts round the north side of the reservoir past Scarlaw, at one time a little farm of its own, now a part of Rawburn. At Scarlaw the tarred road ends, and a track leads us across moorland to the old herring or drove road that used to run from Greenlaw to Dunbar.

A short distance to the south, and just before the road fords the Watch Water, is John Dippies' Well. This little spring, spilling out from amongst the heather, drops into a tiny pool of beautiful clear water. Tucked into the banking above the pool is a half coconut shell which has been used as a drinking cup for many years.

About 15 feet above this spring is a stone, rather like a gravestone, on which is written:

"There is no water on Lammermuir
sweeter than John Dippies' Well"

and that is so! John Dippie was a gamekeeper at Rawburn from 1865-1897.

But our ramble takes us north, following the drove road which climbs to the top of Dunside Hill. This is an excellent place to stop and catch one's breath and enjoy the peace of the surrounding countryside. I am sure this was a favourite resting place for Lady John Scott of Spottiswood, as most of the places she mentions in her lovely but rather melancholy poem, *The Lammermuir Lilt*, can be viewed from here.

THE LAMMERMUIR LILT

Happy is the crow
That builds its nest on Trottershaw,
An' drinks o' the waters o' Dye:
For nae mair may I!

Blythe may the muir-cock crow
On the moors abune Scaurlaw,
'Mang the heather blooms he'll flee;
But there nae mair will I be!

It's wae for the plovers that big
On the bonnie leas o' Whinrigg,
An' whistle on the Rawburn Stane;
But I'll never be there again!

The hare may rin merry eneuch
On the braes o' Horsupcleuch,
Where the broom grows lang and fair;
But I'll never see it mair!

Blest are the trout whose doom
In the Water o' Watch to soom,
An' in the Twinlaw Ford to play;
But awa frae it I maun gae.

The tod may be happier still,
On the back o' the Twinlaw hill,
'Mang the bonnie moss-hags to hide
But there I maunna bide!

*by Lady John Scott, born in Westruther in 1810,
died 1900. Lived on Spottiswood Estate.*

Continuing downhill the road crosses the Dye Water. On the right is Dye Cottage, built in 1790 as a hunting lodge. It stands whitewashed and sheltered amongst tall beech trees. The hounds that were then used for hunting were kept at Old Trottingshaw, which our road now passes, climbing up to the open moorland again.

About two miles to the west lies the long mound of stone boulders of all shapes and sizes called the Mutiny Stones. These are believed to be the remnants of a long cairn dating from the Neolithic Period. The cairn measures fully 300 feet in length, and the widest and highest part is at the eastern end. This is where the burial chamber is most likely to be contained, judging from the work carried out on other similarly classified cairns.

This elongated, horned cairn has been described as being rather like a black snail of mighty proportions with a head and horns at each end of its body. Although many of the stones have been removed over the years to make sheep folds and dykes, the cairn is still an extremely impressive "pile" and, invisible below ground level, must lie a multitude of stones hidden by the overgrowth of thousands of years.

In Armstrong's map of 1771, the name given to this cairn was Mitten o' Stones, later corrupted to the Meeting Stones, and thence to Mutiny Stones. The local story of the Mitten o' Stones is told in a poem by Will H. Ogilvie⁵ entitled

THE DEIL'S MITTEN

To keep the deil busy, long since they decreed
He should build them at Kelso a cauld on the Tweed.
He builded in haste, and he builded alone
Till half the grey river was girded with stone;
And he gathered the boulders from near and afar
But had never enough for the breadth of the bar.
So he spread his black wings over steeple and tree
And he carried a load every night from the sea;
Oh, he carried them swift and he carried them sure,
One load every night over lone Lammermuir.

One night as he rose from the rocks of Dunbar,
There was never a glint of a moon or a star,
Yet, so well did he know every turn of the way
He had won to the Tweed ere the breaking of day.
But back of Byrecleugh he was flying so fast
That he scratched just one hand on the crag as he passed.
It was little he cared, it was nothing to feel,
And anyway what is a scratch to the deil?
But as ill-luck would have it, his mitten was rent
And the stones that he carried tipped over and went
And the roar of their fall as the records attest
Was heard many miles to the east and the west —
At the back of Byrecleugh, by the crag on the hill,
The stones the deil carried are waiting him still.

Leaving the drove road at the top of the Lamb Hill, our ramble now takes us eastwards for several miles over some of the outlying heather-clad hills. Heather moorland is the natural home of the grouse and the hardy black-faced sheep.

Although the moor is unfenced the sheep stay in groups or hefts of about 100, and live and feed on their particular area of the hill. They know their own ground, and they know where to find shelter in a storm, when they are fed hay. A hirsle is composed of several hefts of sheep and the stocking ratio in this part of the Lammermuirs is one sheep to two acres of hill.

Blackfaced sheep have long, thick and rather coarse fleeces. This strong wool, as coarse wool is termed in the trade, is mainly used for carpeting and mattresses. The rams or tups, as they are called in this part of the country, are magnificent looking sheep — strong of body and with majestic horns. They have an uneventful and idle life for 49 weeks of the year but for the other three weeks when they go out to the hill, they have to earn their keep! The ewes are excellent mothers, each normally producing just one lamb as the vegetation where they graze is of poor quality. Any ewes producing twins are brought into fields where there is richer pasture.

Blackfaced sheep are by nature somewhat wild, thrawn and wayward. The Border collies that help their masters can be each of these too at times but they are generally loyal, affectionate, intelligent and good companions. Robert Burns describes the collie dog so well in his poem:

THE TWA DOGS

He was a gash^a an' faithful tyke
 As ever lap a sheugh^b or dyke.
 His honest, sonsie^c, bawsn't^d face
 Ay gat him friends in ilka place;
 His breast was white, his tousie^e back
 Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black;
 His gausie^f tail, wi' upward curl,
 Hung owre his hurdies^g wi' a swirl.

The hill shepherd's dedication to his flock is legendary — and like the sheep they tend, they are a hardy breed of men who understand the hills, and the nature of their flock.

Many heroic stories have been told of sheep and dogs and shepherds in snowstorms but there are many amusing ones too.

a = wise; b = ditch; c = jolly; d = white strip; e = shaggy; f = large; g = thighs.

One in particular took place, not in the depths of winter, but in the summer time.

One exceptionally hot morning, a shepherd was gathering a heft of ewes and lambs to bring into the folds for dipping, for flies are a sore trial to sheep in the hot weather. This was a distance of about two miles.

Now sheep know when the time has come for dipping and they do not care much for being plunged into a long bath full of liquid with an alien smell, especially when their heads are submersed several times as they are swimming through.

On this particular morning, the sheep were extremely hard to round up and move. The dogs soon became hot, tired and fed up and eventually staged a lie-down strike. The shepherd was even more hot and bothered, as he knew the men at the dipper would soon be ready for this next heft of sheep. He raged at his dogs who paid not the slightest attention to his rich verbal abuse. This was the last straw. An impossible situation required drastic action.

He grabbed hold of the leader of the pack and took him to a nearby burn to cool off, yelling "I'll droon ye, I'll droon ye!" But as fate would have it, the pool where he immersed his dog had a very large wasps' bike hidden in the banking, which, being badly disturbed, caused man and dog to retreat at very great speed and with very much noise. The sheep instantly took both fright and flight — fortunately, and for once, in the right direction — and all arrived at the dipper in record time, some with more than one sting in their tails!

In the spring the hills truly do become alive with the sound of music. The curlew, emaciated looking in flight, with its wild, lonely, haunting cry; the beautiful peewits with their questioning call wheeling turbulently in the sky and sometimes, if they arrive too early, warning of a storm to come; the oyster-catchers, handsome birds, with their high, fast flight and shrill piping. Snipe drumming, larks singing and many other birds delighted to be back into the high country, at "The Comin' o' the Spring" (see end).

But the king of the moor is undoubtedly the grouse. These noble and handsome birds have plumage that perfectly matches the warm brown winter colouring of the heather. Throughout the year their home is amongst the heather and their food is mainly heather. A mixture of old and young heather is required to sustain the birds' habitat on the moor; the older heather for nesting, cover and protection from predators, and the younger heather for food.

Ideally, heather should be burned in rotation in small patches or strips depending on the rate of growth. Muirburn, as this is

called, is strictly controlled by law. It is allowed in Scotland from October 1st to April 15th when it must cease because of ground nesting birds.

Heather has to be very dry to burn well and this can be difficult to achieve in a wet season. A slow and steady fire is best to remove all the old growth and debris leaving a fine ash which enriches the soil — too fierce a fire and the roots and seed of the heather can be scorched.

An implement called a swiipe is now much used to create several feet of fire break around the area to be burned. This is of great assistance in containing the fire, as the wind can suddenly rise or change direction resulting in a much larger area being burnt than was intended. A moor has to be well managed to provide the best conditions for both grouse and sheep.

The hen grouse start laying eggs about mid-April, usually between six and eleven eggs, and the chicks begin to hatch from about the second week in May. The chicks grow very rapidly after hatching, and for the first ten days or so their diet mainly consists of insects which provide them with the protein they need at this stage. Thereafter they feed on the luscious shoots, flowers and fruit of the heather and also on crowberries and blaeberreries. Most are fully grown in three months when the shooting season opens on August 12th.

Grouse are excellent parents. When the young are in danger, the mother flaps along as though disabled and diverts attention while the young find cover. Only then do the parents take wing.

The cocks are very territorial and start establishing their territories as early as September when they become quite noisy with their distinctive call of kok, kok, kok, kok, kok, go back, go back, go back, go back, go back. In exceptional cases they have been known to attack a person or a vehicle.

Disease and difficult weather conditions can decimate the grouse population, particularly if there is a large stock left on the moor over the winter when food is scarce. In snowstorms grouse can survive on the moor and avoid being buried by treading the falling snow. They then burrow into the soft lying snow round about to obtain shoots of heather. In deep snow they may move to lower ground in search of food, but the moor is their home and they return to their territory as soon as the snow melts.

Our ramble has now brought us over high moorland to the top of the Easter Hill. From this excellent vantage point the view stretches from the coast to the Eildons and beyond — truly panoramic.

A mile to the east, in the Whiteadder valley, is Cranshaws Castle, which the Club visited in 1889 and, in the report of

that visit, the following story is described.⁶ There was a flock of goats belonging partly to the Bertrams in Cranshaws and partly to the Darlings in Horseupcleugh, which grazed on a river haugh below St Agnes — beside the Cranshaws road. The goats were kept for the benefit of those who resorted to the hill country to drink goat whey.

It is told of them that one dry year their grazing failed and they were removed to Cockburn Law — further down the valley. Every year after that the goats paid it a visit of their own accord. Owing to their mischievous habits it became necessary to slaughter them. The most notorious ill-doer was sentenced to be precipitated from the top of Cranshaws Castle, and was to be allowed to live if he survived — which he did!

This, I must stress, took place in the early 19th century. How different today is the care of animals; but even if one did have dark thoughts about a particularly delinquent sheep or goat I doubt if they would include tossing it over a castle rampart. The RSPCA would certainly not approve!

And so a gentle downhill walk back to Longformacus where our ramble ends.

These gentle, rounded hills are peaceful and timeless. They emanate a sense of serenity and security but also of hidden power. They must be respected because in winter when the weather is wild the conditions can be devastating for animals, wildlife and man. But they are beautiful in all the seasons of the year. To live amongst these hills is a joy and a privilege.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the courtesy and patience with which you have listened to my ramblings.



THE COMIN' O' THE SPRING

There's no a muir in my ain land but's fu' o' sang the day,
 Wi' the whaup, and the gowden plover, and the lintie upon
 the brae,

The birk in the glen is springin', the rowan-tree in the shaw,
 And every burn is rinnin' wild wi' the meltin' o' the snaw.

The wee white cluds in the blue lift are hurryin' light and
 free,

Their shadows fleein' on the hills, where I, too, fain wad be;
 The wind frae the west is blawing, and wi' it seems to bear
 The scent o' the thyme and gowan thro' a' the caller air.

The herd doon the hillside's linkin'. O licht his heart may be
 Whose step is on the heather, his glance ower muir and lea!
 On the Moss are the wild ducks gatherin', whar the pules
 like diamonds lie,

And far up soar the wild geese, wi' weird unyirdly cry.

In mony a neuk the primrose lies hid frae stranger een,
 An' the broom on the knowes is wavin' wi' its cludin'* o'
 gowd and green;

Ower the first green springs o' heather the muir-fowl faulds
 his wing,

And there's nought but joy in my ain land at the comin' o'
 the Spring!

* clothing.

Lady John Scott, 1810-1900

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JOHN WILKIE OF FOULDEN
1806-1884

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Introduction

"September 14, 1817 No sermon on account of Mr Wilkie's death (patron of the parish)."; so runs the entry in the Register of Collections of the Parish of Foulden. It is followed one week later by "September 21 Received from Master John Wilkie, being the first Sabbath after the Interment of his grandfather James Wilkie Esq. of Foulden, £3 3s. 0d. which was distributed among the industrious poor." So at the age of eleven years John Wilkie assumed his responsibilities as laird of Foulden, patron of the parish and chief heritor. His life was to span most of the 19th century. The family papers deposited in the Scottish Record Office are a haphazard and tantalisingly incomplete collection of largely uncatalogued material. There are many more things one would like to know. But a picture, albeit a tentative one, has emerged of a hard-working, conscientious, but rather lonely man, caring for his estates and playing his part in public affairs in Berwickshire. More information will doubtless change the detail, but something of the character of the man, child of his time yet an individual with his own peculiar gifts, does emerge even from the patchy material available.

I Inheritance

The estate which John Wilkie inherited had been in the direct line of the Wilkie family since 1716.¹ A Crown Charter of 1721² described it as comprising "the lands and barony of Fouldoun with the 2 mills and mill-lands thereof and the patronage of the Kirk and parish of Fouldoun and 3 husband-lands of the kirklands of Fouldoun." During the 18th century succeeding Wilkies had lived expansively, building Foulden House, acquiring more land, borrowing to finance their projects and generally living beyond their means. Tradition has it that the gambling habits of Magdalen Kinloch, wife of John Wilkie (laird 1732-1780) were the last straw. By the end of the century the estate was heavily in debt. John Wilkie's grandfather, James, in 1816 settled the estate in Trust for the purpose of paying off the debt on it. A year later he died.

And so the young John Wilkie inherited an estate, burdened by debt and controlled by Trustees. The income from it had to provide allowances for James Wilkie's widow, Sarah, and for his heir, thereafter any surplus was applied to reducing the debt. Even assuming that John Wilkie had some independent inheritance from his father and that his mother had a dowry, resources available to him were slender.

After his marriage in 1865 all the free rents were paid to him, but thereafter nothing was applied to the reduction of the debt. In 1871 he bought the estate of Nunlands for £8,550 and then borrowed £8,600 upon security of it and his house in George Street, Edinburgh. In 1882 he paid off £1,000 of the loan. As he grew older he seems to have become ever more lethargic about financial details; in 1880 Sir Alex. Milne, one of the Trustees, had to write repeatedly to stir him to action about investments.³ When he died in 1884 a considerable sum of heritable debt still remained, owed by the Trustees, a problem that was to prove insuperable for his son save by the sale of the estate. John Wilkie's life was dominated by the financial constraints imposed by this inherited debt; his social life, his plans for estate improvement, his architectural and artistic interests had all to be tailored to size. This did not come easily to a man proud of his family tradition and a perfectionist in what he undertook.

II Family Life

John Wilkie was born in 1806, the only child of James Wilkie and his wife Harriet Dalyell. Nothing is known of this James Wilkie, save that he was the only son of Captain James Wilkie of Foulden (1746-1817) and that he died in 1814, leaving his young son as heir to the estate. His marriage, however, had profound consequences for the family.

Harriet (1785-1853) was the sixth child and second daughter of Sir Robert Dalyell, 4th Baronet of the Binns. She was one of a close-knit, able and cultured family. A visit to the House of the Binns today gives an impressive picture of a long tradition of public service at home and abroad, particularly in Russia and the near East. Harriet's brothers had distinguished careers at the Bar, in the army and the navy. The youngest and closest to her in age and affection, Captain Sir William Cunningham Cavendish Dalyell, 7th Baronet, married Maria Sampayo, the sister of the French ambassador to Hesse. Their son, Robert, John Wilkie's first cousin, went into the diplomatic service and worked as consul in East Europe and the near East. For Harriet, widowed at twenty-nine, her family was a source of constant support, and for her son it opened doors to a world of culture, travel and aesthetic

experience far beyond the bounds of Berwickshire. Not least the Dalyell family provided a substitute for the father, brothers and sisters whom he lacked. The closeness of the two families is apparent all through his life, and it was a strange but fitting quirk of fate which led to John Wilkie's eldest son James inheriting the Dalyell baronetcy in 1913.

The family papers are silent about John Wilkie's boyhood. Whether he went to boarding school or was taught by private tutors is unknown; we do know he did not go to Eton. It was common at that time for the sons of landed gentry to be educated in a private tutor's home, where they often formed life-long friendships with their fellow pupils. Later letters show that he had boyhood friends who do not appear to come from Berwickshire. He certainly acquired a wide education; he was fluent in French and German and had some knowledge of Italian, and appears early to have developed cultural interests. He must also have begun to learn about estate management and the new agricultural theories of the day. One hopes he went away from home, if only to counteract the overwhelming presence of three females in his life, his great-aunt Mary, who died 1828, his grandmother Sarah, still living in 1837, and his mother Harriet who died 1853.

Mary Wilkie had her own house, 49 George Street, Edinburgh. She was factor and later executrix for her widowed mother, the redoubtable Magdalen Kinloch, whose attachment to the gambling tables is reputed to have depleted the family fortunes (there is a notable portrait of this strong-minded lady at the Binns). Mary may have brought her mother to Edinburgh in 1794 when she bought the house, to ease tensions at Foulden House; Magdalen died in Edinburgh in 1801 and her stone can be seen in St Cuthbert's churchyard. Mary clearly kept a close interest in Foulden. In 1817 she presented to Foulden Church the pair of beautiful silver communion cups which are still in use; they are inscribed "the gift of Miss Wilkie" and presumably were given in memory of her brother. She sounds a capable, forceful woman; she was John Wilkie's only surviving Wilkie relative with a strong interest in his upbringing. She died in 1828, when he was twenty-two, and was buried beside her mother. She left her house at 49 George Street to her great-nephew.

John Wilkie's Wilkie grandmother is a shadowy figure; Sarah Price of Chelsea married Captain James Wilkie, a serving army officer, who inherited Foulden Estate in 1780. In her portrait (hanging in the Binns) she looks fragile and slightly surprised at finding herself the wife of a Border laird. After her husband's death in 1817 there was a dispute about the extent of the property



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MAGDALEN KINLOCH



Reproduced by courtesy of Mr and Mrs T. Dalryell and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

SARAH PRICE



Reproduced by courtesy of Mr and Mrs T. Dalyell and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

HARRIET DALYELL

left to her in his will.⁴ In 1837 John Wilkie was instructing his lawyers to remit the half-year annuity of £300 due to Mrs Sarah Wilkie.⁵ We do not know when she died. She may not have exerted any positive influence on John Wilkie's upbringing — we do not know whether or not she continued to live at Foulden — but she was there in the background, a responsibility and a considerable drain on the family and estate finances until he was in his thirties.

But the main influence on John Wilkie was surely his mother, Harriet. She lived with him until her death in 1853 (when he was forty-seven), in constant touch with her Dalryell brothers, running the house, entertaining visitors; together they were invited to social functions, to the Haddington Ball at Amisfield, to Thirlestane Castle, to visits to friends and relatives. She was there in the years when he was entering into public affairs in the county and when, always within the constraints imposed by the family finances, he was enthusiastically working on improvements to the estate. Was it from her that he learnt habits of hard work and conscientious attention to detail? She seems to have been a restraining influence on his bigger schemes, but she also encouraged him to claim his place in county society and take pride in his family name. Often reading the papers one detects a determination to keep his end up, to be accorded his due, along with a sensitivity to criticism, which sadly resulted in rows (with the hunt over hunting rights on his lands) and in lengthy and costly litigation (with Home of Paxton and David Milne). He trod the thin line between conscientiousness and obstinacy; whether his mother helped or hindered she must always have been a powerful influence.

Small wonder that, despite the efforts of well-wishers, he did not marry during her lifetime. In 1841 he wrote on behalf of his mother, who had a bad cold, to her friend Mrs Hay in Donegal, "having escaped Leap Year I shall think myself very safe for 3 to come notwithstanding what the gossiping would say to the contrary. . . . You may depend upon it I will take the earliest opportunity of informing you on that subject when I know it myself".⁵ Not surprisingly he was more at ease with older ladies. While the coach changed horses in Ripon, on a journey from London, he took the trouble to pay a quick visit to the Misses Johnston, elderly friends of his mother, and he was happy to meet and escort one of them at the Great Exhibition in 1851. His kindness and consideration met with warm and affectionate thanks.³

One event of John Wilkie's youth was his election to membership of the Royal Company of Archers. His portrait

in Archers' uniform, painted by Denis Dighton, hangs in the Binns, a slender, reddish-haired youth holding his bow in a rather self-conscious pose. Denis Dighton died 1827 and had stopped painting in 1825, so this must show John Wilkie in his late teens. The uniform he wears is the same as that shown in a painting in Hopetoun House. In 1822, in the course of his famous visit to Scotland, King George IV was received at Hopetoun House by the Royal Company of Archers; the painting shows the ceremony. It is tempting to speculate whether John Wilkie took part in the parade. It is surprising that he should have become an Archer so young. Membership was a sought-after entrée to Scottish society; does one detect here the influence of the Dalryell connection? John Wilkie's career as an Archer culminated in 1882 when he was appointed Brigadier General. The letter from the Secretary of the R.C.A. dated 19th July 1882 has been preserved.

"Sir, I have the honour to inform you that at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Company of Archers held at Archers' Hall on 25 May you were appointed a Brigadier General of the Royal Company. Your Commission has been signed and now lies with me. The fees of the Commission are £2 2s. 0d. and each General Officer pays £2 2s. 0d. annually to the Band Fund. . . ." There is a postscript "P.S. The Commission is in a tin case not suitable for transmission by post."³

His mother would have been pleased.

John Wilkie's opportunity to make 'The Grand Tour' of Europe, then a vital part of every young gentleman's education, did not come until 1835 when he was twenty-nine. He travelled with his friends Berry and Browne; were they fellow pupils from his schooldays? Like many a tourist he took with him a newly-bought diary — a small green-backed book — entered the first few days' activities in minute and barely readable detail, but all too soon was reduced to listing the places visited. They started in Dresden, where there were family friends, went on to Berlin and then to Scandinavia, visiting Drontheim, Copenhagen, Christiania (now Oslo), Gothenburg, Stockholm and Uppsala, on the way to St Petersburg and Moscow. His Dalryell ancestors had many ties with Russia — the famous General Tam Dalryell in the late 17th century had risen to eminence in the Tsar's army — and he would be familiar with their trophies treasured at the Binns. This was his opportunity to see much more. St Petersburg had been founded just over a hundred years earlier and building on a grand scale still continued. The massive Palace Square complex, celebrating the victory over Napoleon in 1812, twenty-three



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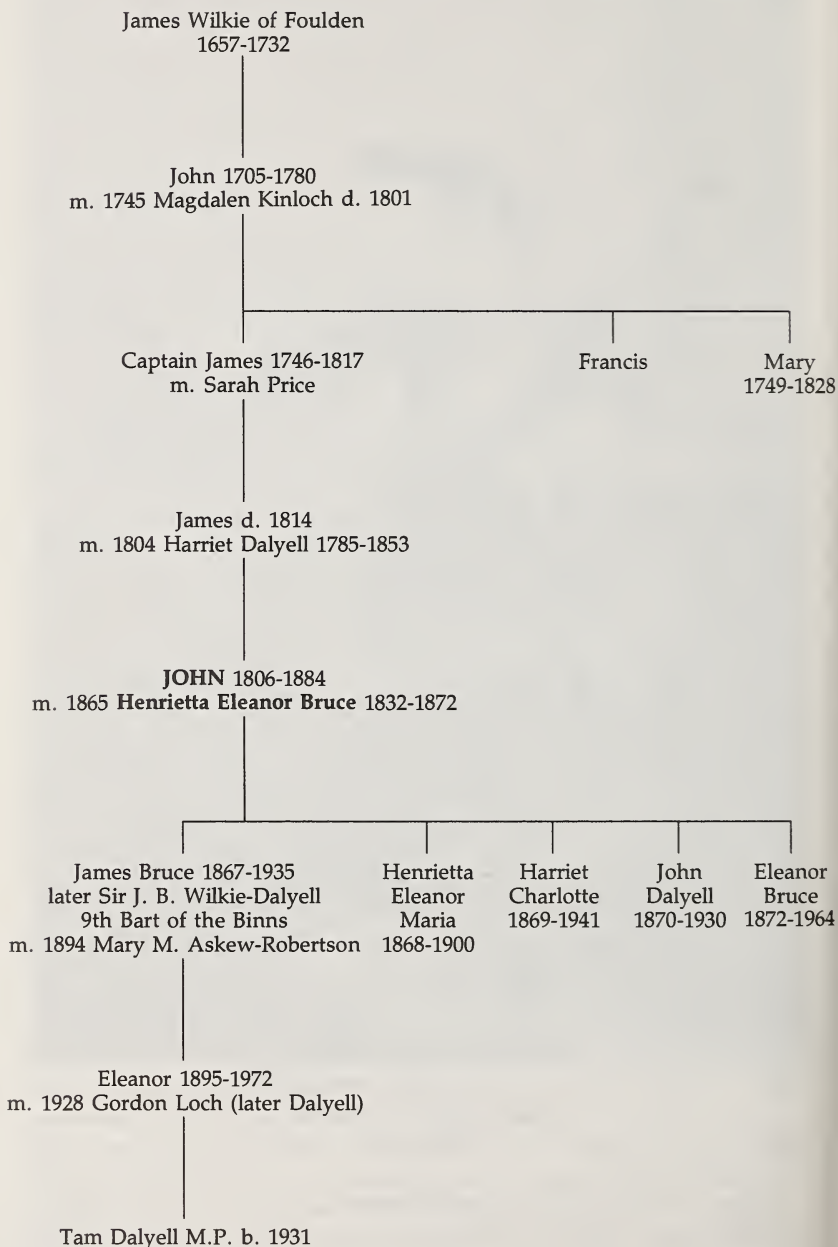
JOHN WILKIE OF FOULDEN

1806-1884

by

Denis Dighton

WILKIE FAMILY TREE



years before, had just been completed by the erection of the Alexander column in 1834, a feat of engineering which must have fascinated the travellers. The tour did not include Italy, but the whole gamut of mediaeval, classical and baroque art and architecture was there for him to savour in the countries he visited. There was much to influence his tastes and thinking. Only one, delightful, letter about the trip has come to light. Browne left the party before they went into Russia. After Wilkie's return home in the autumn he writes from Foulden House on 28 December 1835 to sort out the clothes which each was carrying for the other.

"I trust that the case with your pantaloons reached you in safety. I shall be obliged to you to forward . . . my coats and the music . . . by the Berwick Smack. For greater security I placed your cravats on the top of my own Portmanteau but as on the Russian frontier the search was remarkably strict Berry and I were compelled to wear several which were unhemmed and of which we retained possession considering you doubtless would be provided with others."⁵

Evading the customs throws new light on Harriet Wilkie's son; one rejoices at the glimpse of a happy holiday with friends of his own age.

Back at Foulden his opportunities for leisure were limited. In 1837 "not having been in Edinburgh for many months" he resigned from his club.⁵ One wonders how much the town house at 49 George Street was used. Perhaps his mother went there. In 1857, after her death, he let it to George Wood, music-seller, having altered it to make it suitable for "ware-rooms or saloons"; Wood was still the tenant at Wilkie's death in 1884.⁶ Foulden estate provided shooting, and fishing on the Whiteadder, but hunting and horses were a greater interest. He was prepared to look far afield for a good horse, writing to his cousin Robert Dalryell, then stationed as Consul at Jassy; Robert replied in 1863 that he might be able to get a "high-bred Arab" from Syria as he knew Turks there, but it would be impossible to get a mare.³

Harriet Wilkie died in 1853 when her son was forty-seven. It was a landmark in his life. A strong emotional tie was broken and he was left alone, save for the continuing Dalryell connection; but he was now free to make his own decisions and his financial situation improved. He was still busy on the estate and in local affairs but he could begin to indulge in what his mother might have seen as non-essentials. The redecoration of Foulden House, the remaking of Foulden Village enabled him to put cherished ideas into practice, to have the joy of demonstrating he was no mere dilettante dabbling in Gothic revival theory.

This was a happy time, but even more happiness was to come. In early 1865, aged fifty-nine, he became engaged to Henrietta Eleanor Bruce, second child of Thomas Bruce of Arnot in Kinross-shire, and twenty-seven years his junior. They were married on 27 April 1865 at Kennoway amid great rejoicing. The children of the local school at Scotlandwell were given a special holiday and sported marriage favours while they tucked in to "a liberal allowance of pastry and confections".⁷

There seems no doubt that John Wilkie, after all the years of bachelordom, fell deeply in love. As with many Scottish marriages, there were family links which made it doubly blessed: both John and Eleanor (the name she used) were related to the Kinlochs of Gilmerton. But it was Eleanor's connection with Lord Home of the Hirsel which may well have brought them together. Her father was a step-first-cousin of the 11th Earl of Home (1799-1881) and the two families were in close touch. The old Misses Johnston in Ripon wrote to congratulate John on his engagement, "We feel almost acquainted with her [Eleanor] as the Hirsel Homes and the Bruces were allies of our dear parents. . . . This link with the Hirsel goes straight to our hearts." Thomas Bruce (born in 1808 and so two years younger than his son-in-law) had served 27 years in the Bengal Civil Service before returning in 1854 to the family estate near Kinross. His five children were born in India, Eleanor in Calcutta on 15 August 1832. Their mother, her health affected by the life in India, died in 1859. The eldest daughter, Charlotte, was married about then and the two sons, next after Eleanor in age, were away from home, one in the army and the other starting what was to be a notable career in the Colonial Service. Eleanor and her younger sister Josephine (born 1844) were left at home.⁸ It may well be that Lady Home took Eleanor under her wing, introducing her to Scottish society, chaperoning and mothering her. The warmth of affection expressed in the little notes that survive from Lady Home to Eleanor and John show a very close and loving relationship.

Sadly, John Wilkie's time of supreme happiness was all too short. Children were born in rapid succession; Eleanor lost her first child in 1866, but James Bruce was born at 6 Forres Street, Edinburgh on 1/5/'67, to be followed by Henrietta Eleanor Maria on 10/5/'68, Harriet Charlotte on 16/4/'69, John Dalryell on 20/9/'70 and Eleanor Bruce on 31/5/'72. It was too much for someone of 'delicate health' and Eleanor died in her fortieth year at the birth of her last child. She was buried in the Wilkie family burial-ground, the railed but unmarked enclosure against the south wall of Foulden Kirk. Her grand-daughter, the late Mrs Eleanor

Dalyell of the Binns, wrote to the writer, "I always meant to have a plaque put up. My grandmother, Eleanor Bruce, died in childbed 31st May 1872 and leaving 5 children under 5; he [John] was so upset he never got around to a headstone, but she is in her vault below; so is he since 1884."

The light had gone out for John Wilkie, but life had to go on. His sister-in-law, Josephine Bruce, now aged twenty-eight and still unmarried, came to the rescue. Her widowed father had remarried in 1867 so she was free, and perhaps glad, to leave home. In the traditions of so many able, self-sacrificing maiden ladies of Victorian times, Miss Bruce took over the running of Foulden House and the upbringing of the family. In her John Wilkie had found a pearl of great price. He trusted her and laid a great responsibility on her, leaving her in charge during frequent absences from home. His family became her family and she provided the stable mother-centre for them for the twelve remaining years of his life, and for some years thereafter until the girls had grown up.

An account of 1880 from Plenderleith's bookshop in High Street, Berwick, may reflect Miss Bruce's choice rather than her brother-in-law's; magazines supplied to Foulden House include one copy each of *Infants' Magazine*, *Children's Treasury*, *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, *Little Folks* and *Boys' Own Paper*, but two copies of *Animal World* (one for the nursery and one for the house or servants' hall?). *Sunday at Home*, *Christian Treasury* and *Indian Female Evangelist* suggest edifying Sunday reading and hark back to Miss Bruce's Bengal childhood. Four copies of *British Workman* must have been for the male members of the establishment. John Wilkie paid his subscription to Douglas and Foulis' lending library in Edinburgh and doubtless got books there for his children as well as himself.³

John Wilkie's relationship to the children can only be guessed at. When Eleanor died he was sixty-six and his eldest child five; they were more like grandchildren than children. Many years before his own children were born, in 1842, he had castigated excessive pocket money as a cause of extravagance in youth,⁵ but we do know how generous he was to his children. When he travelled abroad he sent presents: from Paris wonderful 'Poupées Nageuses', swimming dolls in the shape of red devils to float (fully clothed of course) in a pond or a bath; no fewer than seven were ordered; and from Interlaken, Swiss painted wood bears, a rabbit and ornamental work-box.³

His sons were sent to prep school at Cheam. The elder, James, then went to Eton, where his report in 1884 described him as a good boy, well behaved and meritorious, but a weakish scholar.

John, the second son, went to Wellington College. To send a son to Eton was an ambition fulfilled. He had not been there himself but he had visited both Eton and Harrow in the 1840s and held them in highest regard. There were social as well as educational advantages to be gained and one finds here not only the striving for excellence which characterised so much of John Wilkie's activities, but also the desire to hold his head up with his Dalryell relations and his English friends. Economic prudence might have jibbed at the cost of the Eton fees but such considerations weighed less heavily towards the end of his life.

Late in life he acquired a house at 19 Magdala Crescent, Edinburgh, later exchanged for one at 4 Magdala Crescent. In 1885 the children were living there and one wonders whether this was to enable the girls to go to school in Edinburgh, though a governess is listed among the staff deemed necessary at Foulden House after his death.³

After Eleanor's death John Wilkie seems to have travelled more. There were trips to London where he stayed at Bailey's Hotel, visits to relatives and friends, and others pursuing his architectural and artistic interests. A visit to Rokeby Castle stimulated a lively correspondence with his friend Henry Vaughan about its architecture and the drawings and paintings to be seen there. A tantalisingly undated letter from Florence Sutherland Graeme urges him when next in London to visit the 'Female Artists' Society' where she has a picture showing, suggesting that he was in touch and in sympathy with the women's side of the Arts and Crafts Movement.³ He also went abroad frequently, to Paris, to Holland, to Switzerland. He was in close touch with Sampayo relatives (his beloved aunt Lady Dalryell's family). In 1863 he had received a legacy from Alexandre Baron de Sampayo. A later A. de Sampayo, living at 11 Bois de Boulogne in Paris was a frequent correspondent and there were invitations to holidays in Amsterdam and in the Pyrenees.

The twilight years after Eleanor's death seem filled with restless activity; perhaps Foulden had too many painful memories and he sought relief in travel. He did not neglect the estate or local affairs, but the intense attention to detail relaxed. He had come a long way and his hard work had achieved much since he took over the running of the estate in 1828.

III Improving Landlord and Public Servant

From 1828, when John Wilkie aged twenty-two, became actively involved in running his estate, there is fuller information about his activities. The amount he did suggests that his grandfather had not embarked on any large-scale improvements,

though the author of the *Statistical Account* in 1790 says that (his great grandfather) "the late proprietor had a fine taste for the breeding and feeding of cattle. His horses were the best in the country".

At the back of a Letter Book is a pencilled list, year by year from 1828-49, of items of work which John Wilkie must have regarded as important. Some relate to Foulden House and its policies, others to work done on the Church and Manse as part of his heritor's obligations, but most refer to work on the various farms on the estate: 1828 Greenlaw built, 1829 Greenfield planted — 24 acres, 1831 Bean Law drained, 1831-32 Deans Hill planted — 6 acres, 1833 Hagg burnt and replanted, 1834 Hagg houses built, 1836 Wall built along the High Road, 1839 Whiteadder banks planted, 1841 Greenlaw drained, 1844 Greenfield and Burnbank built, 1847 Newton drained, 1849 Wire fences. This is but a selection from the list; it illustrates the scale of the task facing an enterprising and enlightened laird of the time. John Wilkie was just such an one, full of enthusiasm for work, ready to try out new ideas, seeing the importance of keeping abreast of modern developments in agriculture and estate management.

From the second half of the 18th century improved methods of farming had been spreading steadily with enclosure of fields, widespread planting of trees for shelter as well as aesthetic appearance, better drainage and feeding of the land, and rotation of crops. All classes shared in the benefits, and an improving landlord would expect to receive higher rents as a result of his work. We only know that in 1865 the gross rental was £4,000, in 1872 it had risen to £4,600, but at John Wilkie's death in 1884 with the depression in agriculture it had fallen to £4,300, and continued to decline thereafter. Assessments of the estate in 1884 repeatedly refer to the large sums John Wilkie had expended on buildings, fencing and drainage; and it should be remembered this was achieved despite limited resources due to the inherited debt. One report on the Estate, by Mr Hope of East Barns, in 1884 is categorical that the upkeep of fences and buildings had been too heavy a drain on John Wilkie and advised that in future when new rents were negotiated the tenants should be made responsible for the care of buildings and fences, but at a lower rent.⁹

A general picture of the estate at the end of John Wilkie's life emerges from the answers to an undated questionnaire jotted down in a handwriting that is not John Wilkie's. The principal activity is corngrowing; more than 2,000 acres were arable, with 100 acres in permanent pasture and 2-300 acres of woodland. The largest farm is just under 300 acres and none is under 100 acres.

Farms are held under leases with conditions such as are common in Berwickshire, but "the tenants are not kept very strictly to them". Improvements have been going on for years; the buildings are in good order, much money having been spent on them. Tenants pay no interest on such improvements,. Rents have been increased but only to cover money spent on draining, building and fencing. The wood is cut and sold occasionally.

The questionnaire affirms that the land is in good condition, carrying double the quantity of stock it used to. In August 1869 John Wilkie commissioned an analysis of the soil on the estate and the report that came back suggested how to add to its fertility. The lime content was satisfactory but "One most important component of a fertile soil is entirely absent. This is Phosphoric acid." Either bones or guano should be added, preferably bones "as the object would be not to produce an immediate effect but rather permanently to add phosphoric acid to the soil" — a slow-release fertiliser. Amongst a bundle of accounts for 1876 there is one for one ton "Peruvian Guano", and several for "Bone Dust", "Vitriolated Bones", and "Dissolved Bone Ash", besides numerous accounts for lime from Dunbar. Evidently the advice was heeded.¹⁰

For farmers in the Merse wanting to import fertilisers and export their grain good communications were vital. In 1786 the building of the Pease bridge completed the road from Edinburgh and gave direct access for farm carts to lime from East Lothian and to the grain market at Haddington. By 1846 the North British Railway from Edinburgh had reached Berwick, with the station at Ayton also useful for Foulden; in 1850 the Royal Border Bridge over the Tweed was opened giving a direct line to London from Edinburgh. But the roads in the county were still vital. In 1805 it was said "the roads in the Merse have always been a reproach to the county and have very much retarded its improvement."¹¹ Road-making and maintenance were the responsibility of the inhabitants of the parishes through which they passed; in 1845 the original system of statute labour, by which men between fifteen and sixty had to give six days unpaid labour per year, was compulsorily commuted to a money payment of about 3d. per day. The questionnaire notes that Foulden estate tenants pay half the road money. The average expenditure on the Parish roads 1877-80 was £35 16s. 10d.¹⁰ Obviously it was a system whose success depended on the degree of energy and public spirit of the individual landowner; John Wilkie had both, and also appreciated that good roads were a vital element in any plan of 'improvement'.

In John Wilkie's youth there were two main roads through

the parish, diverging at Starch House on the border. A paper of 1807 describes the farm of Moorpark as lying on the "north side of the upper road leading from Berwick to Dunse".¹² A map of 1821¹³ and the map in the 1834 *New Statistical Account* (which seems to be the same) show the northerly road as the more important; it ran from Clappers via Nunlands along the ridge past New Farm to Edingtonhill, to join the Ayton-Chirnside road. But a map of 1824¹⁴ gives precedence to the southerly road past Foulden church and village on the line of the present A6105. In 1838 John Wilkie was in correspondence with Miss Wood of Nunlands, the other main landowner in the parish, about the road behind Nunlands. He wanted to widen it to 30 feet — he maintained roads should never be less than 24 feet wide and any new roads, such as the recently built road to Hutton Bridge were generally 30 feet. Miss Wood did not share his enthusiasm for road making and refused to co-operate, perhaps thereby contributing to the decline of the upper road.⁵

But a more obvious factor was the building of the Hutton Bridge, a project in which John Wilkie was deeply involved. The steep-banked Whiteadder river on the south boundary of the parish, with fords at the mercy of its temperamental flow, cut off Foulden from the south; the quarry at Clarabad was a source of building stones and the Clarabad mills ground the locally produced oatmeal (though there was a small mill at Foulden too), but more important was communication to the mine at Scremerston in Northumberland, on which the parish depended for its coal. It was very much in John Wilkie's interest to promote the bridge, rather more than in that of the Hutton parish proprietors on the south bank. So it was that in 1836 he was writing as Convener of the Hutton Bridge Committee and taking a great interest in its design and the lay-out of the approach roads. On him fell the burden of raising the money to pay for it. His *Letter Book*⁵ has copies of letters asking for subscriptions, not only from local landowners but from public-spirited gentry farther afield, notably Lord Haddington and Swinton of Swinton. The bridge cost £1,750 and the approaches to it £1,100, a total of £2,850, and the money was successfully gathered. The bridge was opened in 1837. John Wilkie's responsibilities did not end there: in 1854 and again in 1878 repairs to the bridge were needed and he had to set about raising the funds. By 1878 he evidently felt somewhat put-upon by his neighbours. David Milne Home of Milne Graden tried to soothe him.³

"It is very public-spirited on your part to take all the trouble which this affair involves. What you say about people being always anxious that the willing horse should



HUTTON BRIDGE

Crown Copyright: RCAHMS with the kind permission of Dr J. Hume.

do all may be quite true. But on the other hand these very people like to have the compliment paid to them of being consulted; and if they are not consulted the willing horse not only gets no credit for his work, but too often has difficulties thrown in his way."

He then refused to help! "The willing horse" is an apt description: where John Wilkie's interests and enthusiasms were engaged he was prepared to work tirelessly to achieve his aims. He was fated to land the lion's share of the work on any Committee; mostly he accepted it, but as he grew older he was inclined to resent being left with the unpleasant tasks, like begging for money. He must have been thankful when, in 1882, the old system was abolished and local authorities took over the responsibility for roads and bridges. (The piers of the 1830s' Hutton Bridge still stand supporting a new roadway built in the mid 1980s.)

He had done a good job in his parish for fifty-four years. During part of that time he was a 'Commissioner for Roads' with responsibility for enforcing the upkeep of the road system in the county. A letter in 1840⁵ to Mr Lundie, a newly appointed Commissioner, is illuminating: he ventures to write, "Fancying that you may feel the same 'Interest in Public Works' that I do myself for this is truly the age of improvements and if you [do] not progress we shall soon find ourselves behind the rest of the world"; he goes on to suggest that Mr Gilpin, the surveyor employed on the Hutton Bridge project, might advise "where a road would be of least Injury to your Estate, where it would show your Demesne to greatest advantage". Interest in Public Works went hand-in-hand with the landowner's concern for the amenity of his estate.

Other public offices he held were Justice of the Peace and, later, Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Berwickshire. A letter of 26 August 1841⁵ to Dr Dickson of Edrington House illustrates his patriarchal concern for the local villagers, in the exercise of his duties as a J.P. Mr Blackhall, the tenant of Starch House, the Border Toll House in Mordington parish and a tenant of Dr Dickson, had been refused a licence by the local Justices of the Peace.

"Mr Blackhall called on me this a.m. about his license at the Starch House and I must confess I see no reason to alter my opinion in the late decision of the Justices at Ayton. That opinion was conscientiously given and while I have the duty of magistrate to perform I shall endeavour to be consistent. I trust you will not suffer yourself to suppose that I am

actuated by any personal motives in not according to your wishes but I can only state for a rise in rents to any amount I should not agree to a Licensed House in Foulden Village."

He willingly played his part in community affairs: in 1833 he responded to the idea of a society for the Education of Deaf and Dumb Children, "providing the neighbouring parishes generally agree to support the institution I shall have great pleasure in co-operating to the utmost of my ability towards so desirable an establishment". The outcome is unknown. In 1846, as a Trustee of the Berwickshire Eastern Trust he was corresponding about railway development plans, but there is no evidence that he became personally involved.⁴ Receipts show his annual subscriptions to local organisations, the East Berwickshire Agricultural Association (£1 1s. 0d. in 1883), the Border Union Agricultural Society (£1 1s. 0d. in 1875), Berwick Dispensary (£1 1s. 0d. in 1880). In 1881 he was thanked by the Ayton Town Clock Committee for a donation of £5 to clock funds. We also know that he subscribed to both the Northumberland and Berwickshire hunts; as he put it he had "a duty to promote sport on both sides of the border".⁵

In 1841 the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland held their annual 'General Show' at Berwick and another committee claimed his services. The Duke of Roxburgh and Lord Elcho were joint conveners of the organising committee, but once again it was John Wilkie, as joint vice-convenor with George Baillie of Jerviswood, and as the local man, who undertook the hard work of seeking subscriptions and patronage.⁵ However this was a cause after his own heart. The H.A.S. had been founded in 1784 to further improvements in methods of husbandry, and extended its remit beyond management of land and animals to the well-being of the workers on the land. John Wilkie was admitted a member in 1830¹⁵ at the age of twenty-four. The Society's publications were full of new ideas and experiments and membership brought the stimulus of contact with like-minded people. It is significant that one of his closest personal friends, Mr Butler, was appointed Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Society in 1841.⁵

Improvement of the living conditions of farm workers was a growing concern of the H.A.S. From 1832 prizes were given to cottagers for best-kept cottages and gardens "to promote among the humbler classes habits of cleanliness and good management". The scheme depended on arousing local interest and was organised through local committees. John Wilkie convened the Chirnside committee from 1849, but not the Foulden committee which was formed in 1847. At a time when the general standard

of rural housing was deplorable it is not surprising that the scheme could not achieve much unless the actual cottages were improved and so the H.A.S. began encouraging landowners to build new and better houses for their workers. Again prizes were offered — to architects, for an essay on the “construction . . . of dwellings for the Labouring Classes to combine salubrity and convenience with economy”, then to proprietors who built the best specimens of improved cottages. But new building was expensive and not always possible, nor was it necessarily liked by the people, so the Society turned its attention to encouraging the improvement of existing cottages, and this in turn was given a considerable fillip with abolition of the Window Tax in 1851.¹⁶ The years when John Wilkie was noting in his Letter Book the steady building of farm houses and cottages on his estate were years when as a member of the H.A.S. he was kept abreast of the most modern building ideas.

But undoubtedly he had strong ideas of his own. His interest in architecture and architectural detail, which perhaps started as a hobby and developed during his continental tour in 1835, became a serious study which he continued to the end of his life. In the re-modelling of Foulnden Village and the building of its new school and school-house he was able to give physical shape to the blending of the practical and the aesthetically pleasing within the context of his beloved Berwickshire countryside.

IV Foulnden Village and School

Foulnden Village as we know it must look much as it did at John Wilkie's death in 1884, but very different from the village of his boyhood. In the 18th century it had been larger, the cottages extending on the north side of the road as far as the church. By 1794 the *Statistical Account* speaks of the decline in the size of the village, associated with the decline in the population of the parish from 465 in 1755 to 344 in 1793. Writing in 1834 the author of the *New Statistical Account* gave the population as 395, of whom 73 lived in the village.

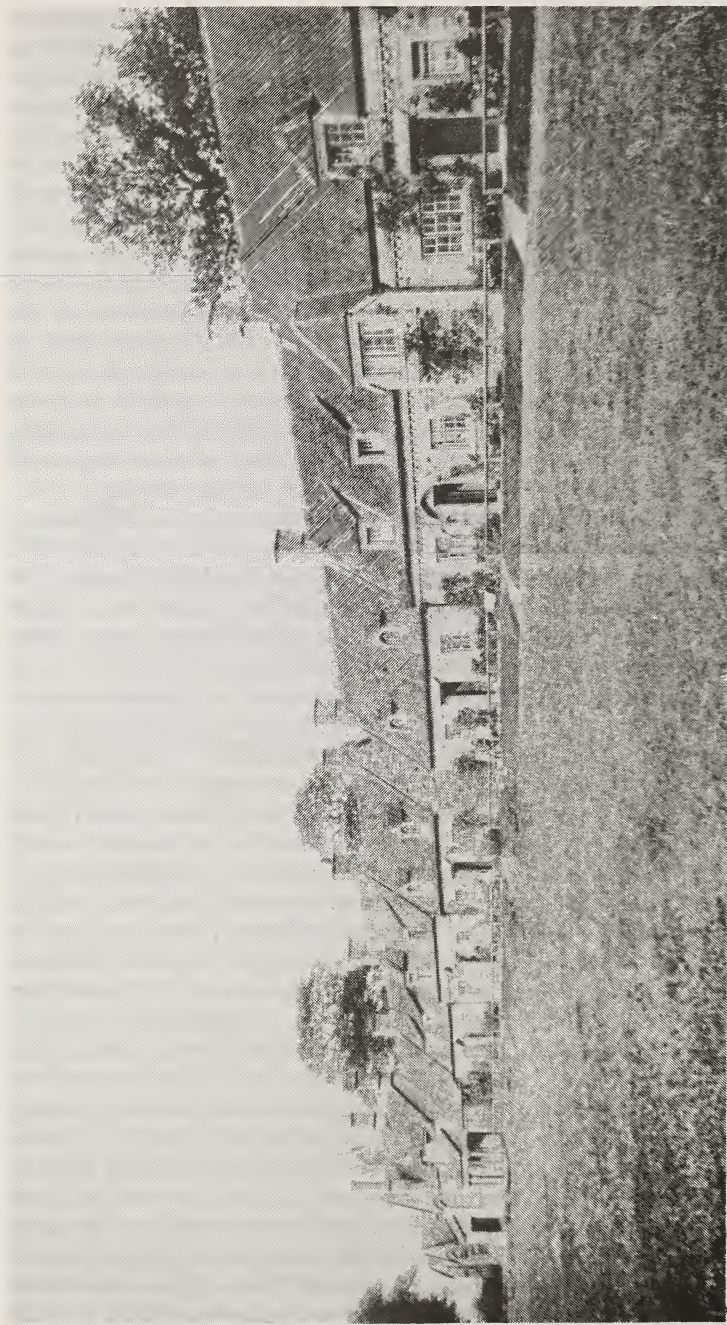
The 1842 *Topographical, Statistical and Historical Gazetteer of Scotland* states “the village of Foulnden was formerly of considerable size and a burgh of barony, but has gone utterly to decay”.¹⁷ The 1866 *Southern Counties' Register and Directory*¹⁸ repeats the statement, but adds that “the village itself is the prettiest in the county”, suggesting decline in overall size, but none of the squalor of decay in the remaining houses.

This is a significant pointer to when the renovation of the village was done. And we are dependent on pointers since, so far, no definite evidence has emerged of precisely when and how John

Wilkie did the work. In the list of work in his Letter Book 1828-49 there is only one entry referring to Foulden Village, in 1849, and it is illegible. We know that financial constraints were removed after the death of his mother in 1853. He spent a lot on renovation at Foulden House in 1855-56 (see Section VII) and is unlikely to have embarked on the village until that was completed. In May 1864 John Lessels, his architect for the school and schoolhouse, wrote that his design "will be a worthy termination to that end of the village", which suggests the renovation of the village was already under way. It seems reasonable to suppose that the work was started around 1860, certainly after the abolition of the window tax in 1851. It would take time — people were after all living in the houses. As late as 1880 there is a receipted account for tiles sent to Berwick-on-Tweed station, marked in John Wilkie's writing "Foulden Village", and in 1878 Wilkie was asking Lessels' advice on combating damp in houses where the ground rose close to the back wall, possibly the village houses.

Local tradition has it that John Wilkie sent men to Belgium, to a village he had seen on his travels, to copy the designs of the houses, which he then reproduced in Foulden; hence the description of Foulden as "a little Belgium in the heart of the Borders".¹⁹ It is a romantic theory but so far there is no positive evidence to support it.

Yet Foulden is strikingly different from other Scottish border villages. It consists of a single row of houses, divided into two sections by the modern village hall, all standing on the north side of the Duns-Berwick road. Those at the east end are stone built, two-storey, substantial houses of perhaps early 19th century; the easternmost has a noticeable resemblance to the manse, which was built in 1772. It is the second section, running west and culminating in the school and smithy-house which gives Foulden its distinctive appearance. The row is divided into two groups of attached houses, all are low, with any upper floor lit by dormer windows. And every house is unique; the shape of the dormers varies, some square-headed, some with pointed Gothic arches; one set of dormer windows has a rounded top, the rest are square; the heights of the roofs vary, as does the level of the upper floor — but unity is preserved by an ornamental string-course running at a uniform level; three houses have had square additions thrown out on the front in differing ways; the patterns of tiling and the shapes of the tiles vary from house to house. But in every case the ground floor walls are stone, while any additions are done in brick. It looks as if a row of old stone one-storey cottages had been improved to give more rooms and more light with added windows. The distinctive feature is the use of brick for the



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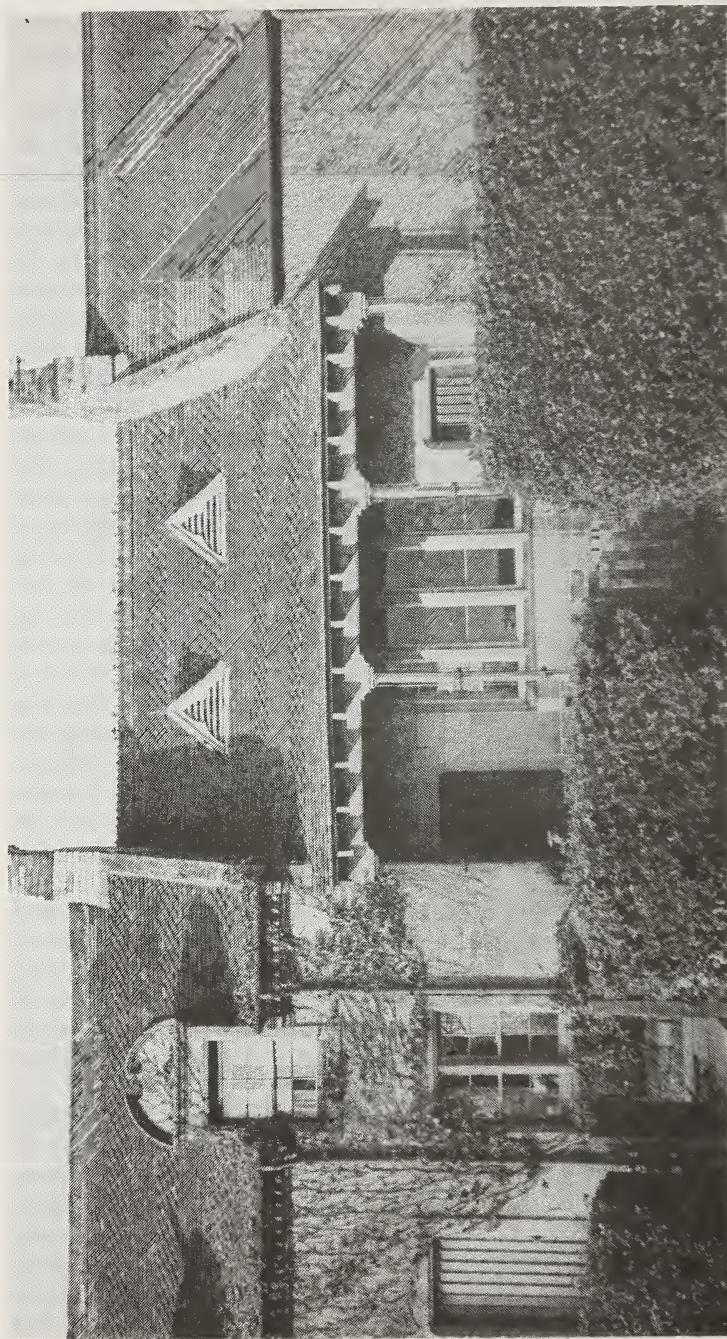
FOULDEN VILLAGE, 1914

additions, and it is this, added to the quaintness of the overall design, which sets Foulden apart from other Scottish estate villages and gives it a 'foreign' look.

The idea of using a village to represent an architectural concept had been developing since the late 18th century, especially in estate villages in England. But there is a superb example at Tynninghame in East Lothian, built between 1828 and 1854 and certainly known to John Wilkie. Early Victorian romanticism encouraged the fashion for the 'picturesque' style with its 'cottages ornés', the nature of the building materials available locally tending to determine the design. Brick had been used for large houses in England since Tudor times but only in the 18th century did it begin to be widely used in villages. In Scotland it was less used. The new railway network in the 19th century made brick more widely available. It was fashionable to add an elegant façade of bricks for decoration, also often imitating the roof-lines and gables of the Low Countries. This is what John Wilkie did with his estate village of Foulden, and all credit must go to him for so happily marrying his desire to improve the living conditions of his workers with his personal vision of the picturesque. (There was "a manufactory of bricks and tiles on the estate of Paxton which met with a ready sale in the adjacent district".²⁰ We do not know if these were used by John Wilkie.)

The letters so far found, and they are few, show that the architect John Lessels was professionally involved in building the school and school-house, but not the renovation of the village. But his relationship with John Wilkie is important. Lessels (1808-1883) was almost the same age as John Wilkie; he was an able and respected Edinburgh architect with a large and varied practice (among his pupils was the eminent Sir Rowand Anderson); he was reputed to be a brilliant draughtsman and gifted painter, a collector of Turner's works, deeply immersed in the Romanticism of the time, a man of integrity and principle. This man's respect for John Wilkie's opinions in matters of architectural design and the wide-ranging nature of their friendship are a positive proof of John Wilkie's calibre and intellectual ability.

Their first professional contact was in 1853 when John Wilkie consulted Lessels about the George Street house.⁹ It is known that in 1853 Lessels was working on two projects in Berwickshire, at Turtleton House and at Blackadder, both not far from Foulden. The next letters are in 1864 when the school building was already in hand; by then their friendship had blossomed and thereafter the letters often contain personal messages. Lessels helped John Wilkie to buy a second-hand Collard piano in 1864. Later that

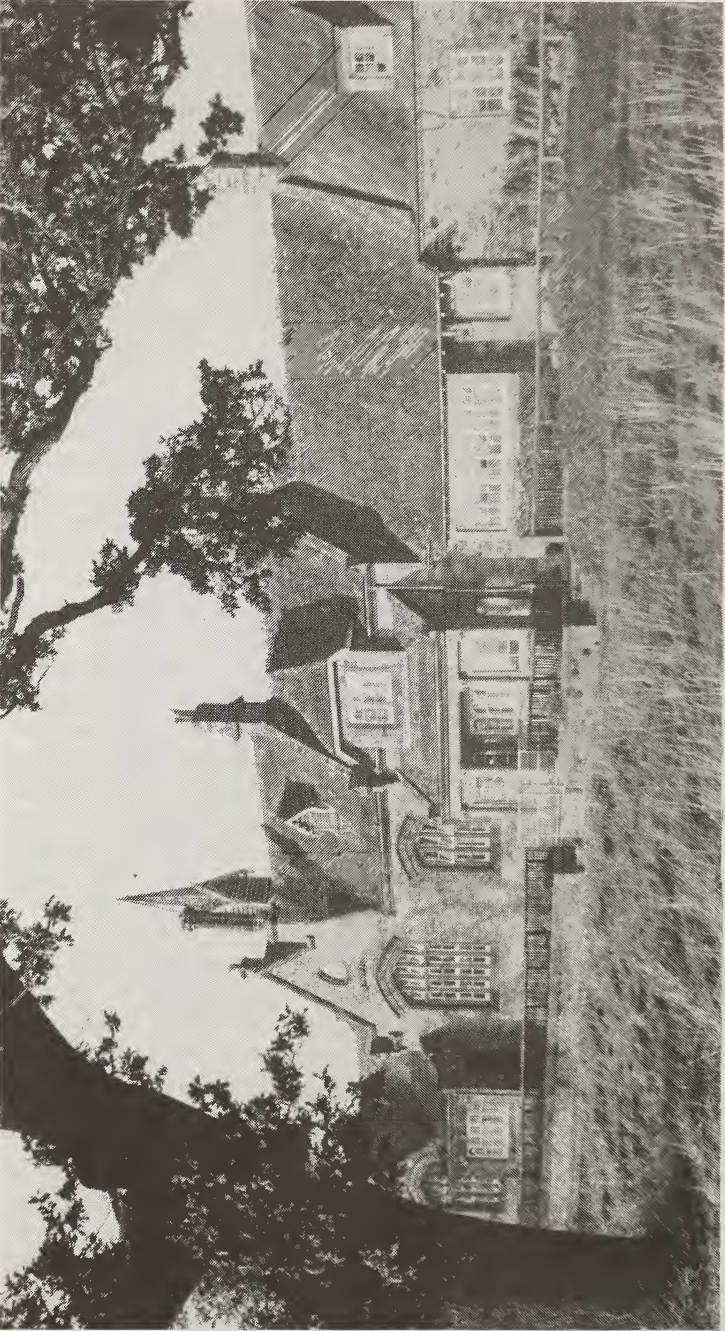


FOULDEN OLD SCHOOL/LIBRARY, 1961

year when on holiday in Shropshire, he wrote a lyrical description of the countryside, "enchanting, presenting one of those sights which you find in Turner's paintings", and he shared with John Wilkie all the excitements of his visits to places of special architectural interest. They shared also interests in Italian art; in 1867 John Wilkie wrote in Italian, on the recommendation of Signor Lessels, enquiring about statuary and objets d'art, and in 1878 Lessels tried to interest him in some "slabs" which had belonged to one of the Popes. Above all it is the general tone of the letters which suggests an easy and friendly relationship.

Before the 1872 Education Act, which set up School Boards, the costs of providing a school and schooling in each parish were borne by the heritors, supplemented by pupils' fees, under the supervision of the local presbytery of the Church of Scotland. The *Southern Counties' Register* in 1866 reported "Very handsome and attractive school-house accommodation has lately been erected here by Mr Wilkie and the other heritors". John Wilkie as chief heritor carried the greatest financial burden and clearly regarded the new school as a cherished personal project, but he must have had the assent of his fellow heritors. Sadly, the heritors' records for the parish were destroyed, so there is no evidence of the arguments leading to the decision to build.

Information about the earlier school buildings was given to the writer in 1972 by Mr John Cook, retired joiner, several generations of whose family had lived in Foulden. He stated that the easternmost house in the village, the two-storey stone building of around 1800 resembling the manse, had been the schoolmaster's house (it is possible that it was built as a school-house by the heritors at much the same time as the manse and using a similar design); John Cook's father, who was orphaned when young, had been brought up in the care of the schoolmaster. The house had a connecting door to the next building, which was the school, consisting of one large room with a very high ceiling. His grandfather attended school there. The building is slotted between its larger neighbours and has an interesting colonnaded porch. In lists of Small Houses in the Parish of Foulden 1885-86 (after John Wilkie's death) it still appears as "the school", or "Girls School", and Miss Catherine Cunningham, schoolmistress, was living in the old School-house, by then divided, as John Smith, joiner, had the eastern end.¹⁰ Thereafter the old school became "The Library" and functioned as a subscription library until 1939-1945, though not finally wound up until 1960. It is now attached to its western neighbour, a lower false ceiling having been put in when it became a living-room. The Wilkies continued to own it after it ceased to be the school; there is



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FOULDEN VILLAGE SCHOOL, 1961

the Minute of a Lease in 1908 by James B. Wilkie to the School Board of the Parish of Foulden of "The Library", which was to be used as a school in conjunction with the school already in the village — the arrangement only lasted eight months, probably while extensions were being built at the new school.⁶

The main reason for replacing the old school was certainly pressure of numbers; the *Southern Counties' Register* gives the number of children in the parish aged five to fifteen who attended school in the first week of April 1861 as sixty-four (sixty-seven "of all ages") and the average daily attendance was thirty, illustrating the spasmodic nature of the voluntary schooling of the time. Some days the old schoolroom must have been packed.

By 1864 work was under way on the new buildings. A site at the west end of the village had been chosen, adjacent to the smithy-house, very probably where older cottages had decayed. John Lessels was commissioned to design a school and school-house; by May "the whole design has been carefully revised and should, if we succeed in getting good ornamental brick, take its place and be a worthy termination to that end of the village".

On 17th June 1864⁵ Lessels wrote from his office at 21 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, discussing in great detail the external appearance of the building. He had earlier written of seeing in Eyemouth "capital stone for hewen work" which came from Tweedmouth. He was now working out how to blend this with red and white bricks to give a pleasing appearance — perhaps the sides of the windows should be of white bricks to match the stone divisions and the arches over the windows should be done with red brick; the red in the brick would give point and clearness to the Tweedmouth stones and form a pleasing contrast with the light-coloured stones in the body of the wall. There are problems with the columns which are to be placed against the recessed porches — he hopes to lighten their effect "by putting in one or two sunk patera in the fuse of the lintels after the fashion of the terra cotters you sketched on the brick arches the other day". (Patera and terra cottas were ornamental tiles.) Columns, often barley-sugar twists, were a favourite device of Lessels and he planned four for the schoolhouse porch and a colonnade of five arches linking the school to the smithy-house. A letter of 1864 from Terra Cotta and Scagliola Works, 74 Blackfriars Road, London, describes their patent columns and how to erect them. We do not know if they were used for the colonnade. It must have proved difficult to get exactly what was wanted, and it was as late as 1871 that John Wilkie paid £8 to Alex. Sinclair & Co., Bonnington Iron Works, Leith, for four columns for the schoolhouse porch, including preparing patterns

and fixing. Back in 1864 Lessels, on holiday in Shropshire, wrote that he was going to get flooring tiles from Broseley (in Shropshire) and roofing tiles from Surbiton for the school. The clay of the South-East Counties yielded a rich red for both bricks and tiles, the colour for which he was looking. A receipted account of 1865 from Robert Brown, Surbiton Hill, Surrey, shows that he got 160 Bricks (the only mention of a source of bricks), 120 dental string course, 120 hoods for string course, 90 Italian tiles, 90 Italian rolls, 5 feet Grooved Ridge and Crest, 12 Italian rolls. In 1880 John Wilkie had a consignment for Foulden Village sent to Berwick-on-Tweed station from Broseley Tileries Co. (Ltd), Broseley of "2500 Red dressed Club-end Tiles, 300 Red dressed Tiles, 2 doz. Italian tiles complete including moulds". Probably Lessels had earlier used Broseley as he planned.³

When visiting Shrewsbury on his holiday Lessels saw on a building a panel filled with coloured tiles giving the date of the building "as we intend"; "the figures buff-coloured on blue ground and effect of which was particularly good and would come in well in the triangular pannel of the School. . . . I am going to apply to Minton's agent here to see what they can furnish the tiles for." In due course the attractive lozenge-shaped coloured panel, with the date 1865, was fixed above the main window of the school.

The correspondence is almost entirely devoted to external appearance. There is one brief mention of arrangements on the bedroom floor of the schoolmaster's house, but no hint of the interior design of the school, perhaps because it was a standard pattern. John Cook said the original 1865 school had one large room and was attached to the schoolmaster's house; the colonnade of five arches linked it to the smithy-house. Four of these arches were demolished in 1912 when an extension was built, only the most westerly remaining.

The Schoolmaster's house was finished and the school came into use in 1865. Mr Dickson was the schoolmaster in 1866; he was later succeeded by Mr Sked, who was also Session Clerk. In 1888 Mr Sked complained to the Wilkie Trustees' lawyers about "the amenity of the Schoolhouse of Foulden", because the neighbours, not to mention tramps and others not residing in the village, used the passage between the school buildings and the Schoolmaster's garden when fetching water from the well, and looked into his windows. The lawyers were unsympathetic and suggested "obscuring" his windows. It is interesting that the lawyers were involved and not the School Board, suggesting that the Wilkie estate still owned the buildings. It is a reminder too that improvements to village houses did not include a piped water

supply. John Wilkie's school and schoolhouse continued in use until 1965, when replaced by modern buildings to the east of Foulden House grounds; they have since been sympathetically adapted into three dwellings while retaining the overall original appearance.

John Lessels died in 1883 and John Wilkie in 1884. Between them they left "the most handsome schoolhouse in the Borders"²¹ and the most beautiful village. Each was seeking to express his ideal of 'the picturesque', adapting the Gothic and decorative styles in vogue in their time, but never forgetting the practical utility of their work — good houses for the estate workers and a good school for their children.

V Politics

Characteristically, John Wilkie did not play a prominent part in local political life. The rough and tumble of 19th century politics would not have appealed to a man easily hurt by criticism. He seems to have remained a faithful follower of the Whig/Liberal party all his life.

On December 2nd 1832, in the excitement of the first election after the passing of the Reform Act, he wrote to Sir Anthony Maitland, who had been M.P. for Berwickshire since 1826, giving his personal support; he continued "although my tenants have been left entirely to their own discretion yet they know how I vote and I confess I shall feel gratified by their going along with me. I doubt not there will be a fair proportion of them". The 'reformed' election procedure first used in the election of December 1832 gave certain tenants the vote, but without the safeguard of a secret ballot: it is known that in Scottish counties, some landlords rounded up their people and put pressure on any tenant who defied the party line. John Wilkie would have none of this: he found he had been put on a Committee appointed to canvass his tenants in Sir Anthony's interests, and on 6th December he wrote a sharp letter refusing either to serve on the Committee himself or to allow his factor to serve. "You are aware that any interference is totally at variance to my principles".⁵ He was then twenty-six years old; there is no evidence that he changed his principles in later years. Sir Anthony Maitland was not in fact elected: although the Whigs won 43 out of the 53 Scottish seats, the Tories were stronger in the southern counties and won Berwickshire. Sir Anthony later became 10th Earl of Lauderdale. John Wilkie remained on his visiting list and over the years received regular invitations to functions at Thirlestane Castle, functions probably more of a social than a political nature.

He must, however, have continued some political activity. On

1st April 1863 a large Public Dinner, chaired by the Lord Provost, was held in the Music Hall in Edinburgh in honour of Lord Palmerston. John Wilkie of Foulden was present and kept among his papers as mementos the full menu, with its six courses (Potages: Gros Poissons: Grosses Pièces: Entrées: Grosses Pièces Pâtisserie: Entremets) and the List of Toasts, sixteen in all. He had enjoyed being present at such a splendid occasion.

A letter of 1877 shows his concern in the arguments then going on in Scotland regarding disestablishment of the Church, arguments which had been stimulated by Gladstone's disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869 (effective 1871). His correspondent, John Turnbull of Edinburgh, wrote "I know nothing which will so effectively break up the Liberal Party as arguing this question of disestablishment. Your letter comes in to support my arguments." The two gentlemen seem to debate the matter from the political angle alone, avoiding the ecclesiastical tangles.

An ardent improver in rural and agricultural affairs and tolerant of individual opinions, John Wilkie was no radical. When asked in 1835 to subscribe to a new newspaper *The Berwick Warder*, he refused on grounds of expense; he had taken the trouble to read it, but added tartly that papers do not necessarily produce any "salutary effect on the minds of people that could be desired". His was essentially a paternalistic view of political and social affairs. He took very seriously his responsibilities as landlord and sought to do his best for those who depended on him for livelihood, but he would not go out of his way to elicit their views on what they themselves considered best.

VI Church

John Wilkie's views on the disestablishment of the Church have been seen to be primarily political; a similar reluctance to become too involved in matters ecclesiastical can be detected in his handling of local Church matters. He was Patron of the Parish and, owning four-fifths of the land in the parish, was the Chief Heritor responsible for the major costs of the upkeep of the church and manse and payment of the minister's stipend. In the Jottings at the back of his Letter Book of annual items of work done on the estate he noted in 1830 — Ivy planted on church (a doubtful asset — later 19th century photographs show a heavy growth covering the walls), and 1842 — Manse addition and work on belfry and church windows (this is probably the building of the porch on the north side of the manse, when the front door was moved from the south wall). In 1881 John Lessels advised him about strengthening the roof of the church and sent detailed

drawings so that the local builder, John Smith, could do the job of introducing iron tie rods to bind together the roof and prevent further strain on the walls.³ Unfortunately the heritors' records for the parish have been lost. There is nothing to suggest that the fabric of the church was not adequately maintained during John Wilkie's lifetime, but by the end of the century the manse was in such a sorry state that the Presbytery had to take action to force James Bruce Wilkie (his son and heir) and the other heritors to do drastic repairs. John Wilkie cannot bear all the blame, but he was evidently content to leave things alone so long as the minister did not complain.

And the Rev. Alexander Christison who was minister of Foulden Parish 1821-1874 was not one to complain. A gentle, scholarly man he loved Foulden and its manse, of whose beauties he wrote glowingly in the *New Statistical Account*. The son of a Professor of Humanity at the University of Edinburgh, and twin brother of Sir Robert Christison, Bart., Professor of Materia Medica at the same university, his own sons sought their fortunes overseas, four in Australia. His gravestone at the east end of Foulden Kirk has the text "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God". For John Wilkie Mr Christison was the minister he knew from the age of fifteen for fifty-three years — he was an enduring part of Foulden. At the end of his life Mr Christison, writing to John Wilkie of his regret at leaving Foulden, said not least of his reasons was "the footing on which I have ever been with you". For John Wilkie, busy with his estate and local affairs, Christison must have been one of the few people locally from whom he got intellectual companionship: that he appreciated Mr Christison's qualities is evident from a letter written to Lord Elcho in 1847, urging him to bring Mr Christison to Lord Wemyss' notice for the vacant charge of Peebles.

"Mr Christison, the son and brother of Professors in the University of Edinburgh was of the highest standing of his day: his classical education and attainments qualify him, and in the opinion of many of the Clergy, would make him more acceptable to the superior class which compose the congregation of Peebles, where he would be more appreciated than he can be in a country Parish where vehemence of action, ranting and the lower arts of Rhetoric gain applause and generally win the vulgar mood."⁵

Mr Christison did not go to Peebles. He remained Minister of Foulden for the rest of his life, despite increasing blindness and infirmity. When he tried to retire in autumn 1872 John Wilkie

persuaded him to stay on. This was shortly after Eleanor Wilkie's death; John may well have felt he could not bear to lose the support of his old friend at this crisis in his life. He may also have shied away from exercising, for the first time, his duties as patron of the parish.

Patronage was a very live issue at the time. The Church of Scotland had petitioned Parliament in 1869 for its abolition. Gladstone's Liberal Government rebuffed the petition, but Disraeli's Conservative Government of 1874 pressed ahead and passed the Anti-Patronage Act which vested in the congregation the right to elect and appoint ministers.

In 1873, at the height of the argument, Mr Christison's infirmity made it imperative to appoint an assistant and successor. John Wilkie chose Mr Archibald Bisset. The congregation of Foulden do not seem to have objected, but a large minority of the Presbytery of Chirnside appealed to the Synod on the grounds that the £100 per year which Mr Christison had agreed to pay the assistant out of his stipend was insufficient "for the support of a gentleman who is called upon to occupy the position and to fulfil the various duties of the Parish Minister". It was not patronage but the teind system, also under fire at the time for failing to supply adequate stipends, which embroiled John Wilkie in argument. Mr Bisset was finally appointed assistant only — he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with his £100 "which is a larger proportion of the entire stipend than is usually offered". On Mr Christison's death in 1874 Mr Bisset became minister, but only stayed two years. In December 1876, the Anti-Patronage Act being then in force, Foulden Congregation appointed a Vacancy Committee to seek a new minister: John Wilkie was a member of this and was elected Convener. The Chief Heritor and laird still had an influential position. The teind problem did not however go away and the new minister, the Rev. W. Campbell (1877-83) had to take action in 1878 to summon the Heritors to improve the stipend. While he would not or could not take the initiative over the main question of the stipend John Wilkie showed characteristic generosity over the patronage-compensation due to him under the Anti-Patronage Act: this should have been deducted from the stipend, but he was unwilling that the minister should have to bear this loss.³

His personal attitude to the Church can only be guessed at. It is strange that he never became an Elder; his name was put forward in 1870 but he was not ordained. He appears in the list of Communicants in 1868, as does Eleanor, his wife, in 1870. In subsequent lists of those attending Communion Services John Wilkie is usually listed as "from home", but the staff of Foulden

House appear in full. Did the shattering blow of his wife's death, followed by the departure of his friend Mr Christison, prove too much for a faith that was conventional rather than profound? Was he more at home in the Anglican church where the ritual and ceremonial might appeal to him? Dalyell family and friends in England with whom he corresponded discussed Church of England affairs with him. Probably like his contemporaries he moved easily between Anglicanism when in England and Presbyterianism when in Scotland. He shouldered the duties of a Presbyterian laird, but one cannot tell where his real sympathy lay.

VII Foulden House a Family Home

Foulden House, the much-loved Wilkie family home, was built by either John Wilkie's great-great-grandfather James, or by his great-grandfather John. It stood on rising ground facing south, with magnificent views across the Tweed valley to the Cheviot, the same wonderful position enjoyed by the former manse of Foulden and Foulden village. It was demolished in 1957. The late Mrs Eleanor Dalyell of the Binns, a grand-daughter of John Wilkie, who was brought up at Foulden, described it as "a nice Palladian style house by William Adam the Elder, of about 1730, draughty, with long passages, but warm in the (rather few) rooms round a central staircase and saloon 2 storeys high". The "rather few" rooms comprised besides the saloon, dining room, billiards room, library, boudoir, schoolroom, nurseries, ten bedrooms as well as servants' accommodation and offices; there was a double coach-house, stabling for a number of horses and good kennels. It was a substantial house and it needed a substantial staff to run it; after John Wilkie's death in 1884 it was estimated that seven indoor staff were needed — Housekeeper (paid £32 per year), Cook (£25), Kitchenmaid (£12), two Housemaids (£18 each), Laundry maid (£20), Schoolroom maid (£12) besides a man-servant (£60) and a Coachman (£50). This was not in fact an unusual number in those days for a house of this size. The hierarchy of the servants' hall is reflected in the wages. Some indication of the even greater style in which John Wilkie had lived is given by the licence fees he paid in 1882 for 5 male servants (15/- per head), 4 carriages with 4 or more wheels @ £2 2s. 0d., 1 Armorial Bearing @ £2. 2s. 0d. (probably displayed on a carriage) and 7 dogs @ 7/6 (the same fee as was charged 100 years later).

During the 1830s various improvements were made to the grounds of the house: the west approach was built in 1835, the east approach and gate in 1836; terrace walls were designed by Mr Gilpin, the surveyor responsible for Hutton Bridge, and were



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FOULDEN HOUSE, NORTH SIDE, 1875



FOULDEN HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE, 1914

built with stone from the quarry at Clarabad, across the Whiteadder — these presumably included the ha-ha which can still be seen; 'Clumps' were also designed by Gilpin — a contemporary term for tree-planting and the only reference found to the fine collection of ornamental trees in the woodland area west of the house, between it and the church. The specimen pines and firs were probably put in rather later, in the 1850s and '60s when new varieties found by plant-hunters, such as Douglas in America, were eagerly planted by landowners to enhance their policies. Eleanor Dalyell described how her grandfather in 1865-67 laid out paths in the fields south of Foulden House for his young wife to enjoy when expecting the births of their first children. Traces of these could still be seen in the 1970s, lined with clumps of daffodils and snowflakes (*Leucojum*) in the spring.

While attention was given to the grounds in the 1830s, little seems to have been done to the house, except for the passages being "flagged with Arbroath" in 1830 (flagstones from the quarry at Carmyllie). In 1848 plate glass windows and mirrors are noted as an item of major expenditure. It is only after Mrs Harriet Wilkie's death in 1853 that major work was done. No doubt in her later years she was loth to face the upheaval of renovation and redecoration; she may also have been a restraining influence, in view of the family's economic circumstances. Her death also relieved the Trust of an annuity and gave her son more available income. John Wilkie certainly seized his chance, and it is probable that the house, now over 100 years old, badly needed attention.

In 1855-56 a total of £972 2s. 7d. was spent on repairs, plumberwork, plastering, brickwork, metalwork and some stone work on a garden wall — a very substantial sum. Redecoration had to follow. True to his high standards John Wilkie went to Bonnar & Carfrae, 77 George Street, Edinburgh, one of the leading firms of interior decorators of the time. Their estimate of over £400 is fascinating; the ceilings and paintwork are to be white, with cornices and mouldings picked out in gold; the high 2-storey saloon or drawing-room is to have white and gold paper or painted damask on its walls and white and gold woodwork; the dining-room walls are to have a rich buff or crimson paper with a little gold in the pattern; the entrance hall walls are to be imitation marble, either sienna or dark green; in the servants' bedrooms a cheap paper for the walls and plain oil paint for the woodwork is suggested. We do not know if this estimate was accepted, but it indicates the sort of work done and the style of the time. Twenty years later, in 1875, Bonnar & Carfrae were employed again to freshen up the paintwork and clean the dining-room walls with bread.¹⁰



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FOULDEN HOUSE AND VILLAGE, 1857

The family papers give little information on whether John Wilkie renewed the furnishing of the house. In 1854, after his mother's death, he bought ten "best plates hallmarked J.W." from Sabel & Co., London; judging by their size, which varied from 38" x 36¼" to 33" x 26", these must have been very large ashets indeed. The firm was concerned by what conveyance to send them owing to their weight, by sea or by the still new railway. In 1879 carpets were bought from Marshall & Snelgrove, and in 1882 from Nosotti & Co., Oxford Street, London came a richly gilt 'Angle Chagère' with plate-glass back and velvet shelves — a very superior corner cupboard. He had also in 1877 bought from a firm in Brussels for 500 francs "1 Paire Buire renaissance, marbre rouge antique et cuivre poli". These would be decorative items, as was the Bust of Psyche bought the previous year from an Italian firm in London specialising in artificial stone statues, vases, etc. for gardens. Such things were very fashionable. The *Berwick Advertiser* of the time carried advertisements of sales of "sculptured marbles imported from Italy". No references have come to light of purchases of pictures. One letter in 1867 from his friend Henry Vaughan in London shows that he was interested in the Arundel Society; this Society, which had been founded in 1849, financed quality reproductions of great masterpieces of painting, "the Arundel Prints", which were then available for purchase by members. We do not know if any of these came to Foulden House. All the signs are that the additional income which came to him after his marriage encouraged him to indulge in some non-essential spending, and perhaps also find some solace for his loneliness after Eleanor's death in seeking and acquiring things to beautify his home.³

However, miscellaneous household receipts over the years 1876-82 do not suggest extravagant living, and show the measure of self-sufficiency still existing in country life. Basic supplies were obtained locally, oatmeal and bran came from John Watson's Clarabad Mills, powered by the Whiteadder Water; bread from a bakery at Allanton; ale from Thomas Renton's Chirnside brewery, with large additional amounts, 18 gallons a time, bought during harvest-time for the workers; coal came from the Scremerston mine; the family butcher was Smith at the top of Hide Hill in Berwick; Caverhill in Berwick supplied ironmongery. The estate itself had fishing on the Whiteadder and about 2,500 acres of shooting. In 1885 the list of game killed included 110 Hares, 357 Partridges, 150 Pheasants, 8 Woodcock, 4 Snipe, 34 Wild Duck besides Wood Pigeons and rabbits. All this would stock the larder as well as enabling John Wilkie to send presents. His aunt, Lady Dalyell, was delighted in February 1865 to receive

a box of eggs and a brace of pheasants, which arrived in London from Foulден in excellent order. Some of the game would be sold; the rabbits certainly were, for in the six months October 1884-March 1885 David Cassel, Auchencrow bought 337 couples at 2/6 a couple.

Routine maintenance of the house and estate buildings was done by local men: Thomas Jeffrey, the blacksmith at Foulден, provided bolts, chains and stays for fencing; John Smith, joiner at Foulден, in 1877 laid new floors in the house, renewed sash-cords and made new towel rails; Robert Hume, painter at Ayton, was employed in both Foulден House and in estate work; wood was bought from Allan Bros, Tweed Sawmills, Berwick.

But, as with the decoration of the house, when it came to special things John Wilkie went to Edinburgh. He bought his claret from Cockburn and Campbell and his tea from Melrose, he used fruit merchants in Market Street, and the two pianos in Foulден House were tuned by Paterson & Sons, 57 George Street. Paxton & Purves in Berwick were good for buttons and binding and a Balmoral bonnet for one of the boys, but it was to Christie & Son, St Andrew Square, Edinburgh that he went for his personal clothes, the livery for his footman and coachman, and for his Royal Company of Archers' field uniform. John Fish, fashionable boot and shoe maker in High Street, Berwick was perhaps an exception, as Lady Home wrote specially to ask for details of the shoemaker whom he had recommended.

The handsome house was a hospitable family home. The Dalryell relatives regularly visited. A widowed German friend, remembering previous visits, wrote from Dresden, "surely Foulден will be full of guests this summer, Lady Dalryell and Mrs du Plat [her daughter, and John Wilkie's cousin] will of course be among them" and she goes on to enquire tenderly about Major Renton whose eccentricities had appealed to her (presumably Major Renton of Mordington). John Wilkie's correspondence is full of references to invitations to stay at Foulден. When Dr Dickson of Edrington House was forced to leave in 1859 and emigrate because of family troubles he refused John Wilkie's "repeated and kind offer to give me house room at Foulден" while waiting to take passage.

After Eleanor's death there were fewer visitors. Sir William Dalryell had died in 1865 and his daughter Maria, Mrs du Plat, in 1867. Lady Dalryell died in 1871. John Wilkie kept in touch with his cousin Robert, the new baronet, but Robert, unmarried, was serving abroad as consul in Routschouk. The days of summer house parties for Dalryell relatives were over; the house was now the family home for five lively children, who came to share their father's deep love for it and for Foulден.

Epilogue

John Wilkie died on 21st June 1884, unexpectedly, while staying at his favourite Bailey's Hotel during one of his visits to London. His body was brought home by rail and he was buried beside Eleanor in the family plot in Foulden churchyard. No stone was erected to mark his grave. Amongst the family papers are lists of the people to whom formal notice of his death was sent; besides the tenants and villagers of Foulden, these include most of the gentry of both Berwickshire and Northumberland, and prominent worthies from Berwick-on-Tweed, such as the Vicar and Dr Maclagan, and also Officers of the King's Own Scottish Borderers whose Headquarters were at Berwick. He was a respected member of local society.¹⁰

For his family his death had drastic consequences. Under his marriage settlement of 1865 he had provided for his widow and all his children except his heir, probably believing that the heir, by getting the entailed estate, would be better off. But the estate was still heavily in debt, and in order to have enough to live on James Bruce Wilkie (the heir) needed to go to court to claim 'legitim' from the personal estate of his father. There was also doubt whether the estate was in fact entailed. The lawyers had a field day. The family retreated to their house in Edinburgh and arrangements were made to let Foulden House until all was sorted out.⁹

James Bruce Wilkie was able to return to his home; he married in 1894 and lived at Foulden with his wife and daughter, Eleanor, until 1914. In 1913 he inherited the estate of the Binns and the Dalyell baronetcy and moved to the House of the Binns. Foulden House and estate were put up for sale in 1914. The estate was bought by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland for small-holdings. During the 1914-18 war the house was used as a hospital. It was eventually demolished in 1957.

The events of 1884 were a sad postscript, and perhaps not unexpected considering John Wilkie's increasingly casual attitude to money matters after his marriage. He had achieved much with comparatively slender resources, he had kept in touch with the burgeoning new ideas of the 19th century and had used them to bring his estate up to date, he had indulged his cultural interests in travel and in embellishing his home, and for posterity he left the picturesque architectural gem that is Foulden Village. It might be said of him, as it was of another Borderer, William Stevenson, father of Elizabeth Gaskell (born at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1771), that he "was the product of the romantic and scientific age into which he was born, liberal in politics, aristocratic in tastes, experimental in ideas".²² But the last word must come from

the local people of Foulden. The minutes of the Parochial and School Boards of Foulden, dated 26 November 1884, record their sorrow at the death of Mr Wilkie of Foulden, "principal Heritor and a continuous resident in the Parish, he was intimately acquainted with and took a deep interest in all its inhabitants".⁴

NOTES

Wilkie of Foulden Family Records are in Scottish Record Office, GD59 and GD241; all Box Numbers refer to GD241.

1. S.R.O. GD59 — Instrument of Sasine by Lord Ross in favour of James Wilkie.
2. *Ibid.* — Crown Charter in favour of James Wilkie of Foulden.
3. Bin 1 Box 10.
4. Bin 1 Box 6.
5. Bin 1 Box 8.
6. Bin 1 Box 1.
7. *Kinross-shire Advertiser*, May 6th, 1865.
8. Bruce, Sir Charles (1917), *Milestones on my Long Journey*, Glasgow; privately printed at Glasgow University Press. For information about Bruce of Arnot family.
9. Bin 1 Box 21.
10. Bin 1 Box 9.
11. Forsyth, R. (1805). *The Beauties of Scotland*, Vol. 1, London: Vernor and Hood.
12. Bin 1 Box 23.
13. Thomson, A. (1908), *Coldingham Parish and Priory*, Galashiels: Craighead Brothers, p. 276.
14. *Ibid.*, p. 300.
15. *Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland Transactions*, New Series (II) Vol, 7 (1841).
16. *Ibid.*, Series III Vols 3 (1835) and 4 (1847).
17. *Topographical, Statistical and Historical Gazetteer of Scotland 1842*. Glasgow: A. Fullarton & Co.
18. *The Southern Counties' Register and Directory* (1866), Kelso: J. & J. H. Rutherford.
19. *Berwickshire Advertiser*, 29th September 1932.
20. *New Statistical Account*, Vol. II — Hutton Parish, p. 160.
21. *Berwickshire Advertiser*, 2nd November 1931.
22. Gérin, Winifred (1991), *Elizabeth Gaskell*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful thanks are due to Mr and Mrs Tam Dalyell for permission to reproduce portraits from the House of Binns, to Major General Sir John Swinton of Swinton and to Mr John Hume for permission to print pictures of Foulden House and the Whiteadder Bridge, and to Miss Jean Trimmer who enthusiastically shared her own Wilkie family researches.

BERWICK TO PORTSMOUTH, 1840

J. W. Bainbridge

41 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NZ

The East Coast route

Dr George Johnston¹ decided in 1840 that he would accompany his son Patrick, not sixteen until January 1841, who, intent on a career in the Royal Navy, was to join the *Indus* at Portsmouth.² In 1840 the rail link between Berwick and London was still a decade away, so that the Johnstons had the choice of two forms of travel: coach or steamship.

The Royal Mail coach from Edinburgh to London left Berwick at 2.01 p.m. on weekdays and reached St Martin's-le-Grand in London in just under forty hours.³ This was a service of the highest standard; the coach had become a great public timekeeper, especially useful when the sun was hidden.⁴ There was no other service that could drive up to an inn door with the certainty that a relay of horses with postboys mounted would issue forth from the yard, that one minute's delay was all that was required to replace the tiring horses, which had covered the last twelve miles in less than an hour, with a fresh team ready to go forward at the same rate.⁵ The mail coach had long been the swiftest means of travel in existence for the general public and had improved beyond recognition with better road conditions.⁶ But it was not without its discomforts and dangers, and luggage space was limited.

Dr Johnston thought well of the newly established steamship service between Berwick and London, as is indicated by his attempt in March 1839 to get the naturalist William Thompson, who was visiting London from Belfast, to use it:

"... we have a fine steamer between London and this, so that it might not be much out of your way home *via* Berwick. . . ."

By the spring and summer of 1840 the steamers were proving their worth when, on 21st April, the *Rapid* left for London with a large cargo and no fewer than "nearly fifty" passengers on board.⁷ Then, on 8th August, the same ship arrived in Berwick with forty-eight passengers, ten valuable horses (the property of Earl Grey), two handsome carriages to be used at a wedding at Dunse Castle ten days later, and a large miscellaneous cargo.⁸

STEAM BETWEEN BERWICK & LONDON.



THE
BERWICK SHIPPING COM-
PANY'S FIRST CLASS and ELE-
GANTLY FITTED up STEAM
SHIPS

MANCHESTER, Capt. Jos. POLWART,
RAPID, Capt. RALPH MOSSMAN,

Are intended to sail (weather permitting) as follow-
viz. :—

FROM BERWICK.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday, 28th Oct., at 2 Afternoon.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, 7th Nov., at 11 Forenoon.

FROM LONDON.

RAPID, - Tuesday, 27th Oct., at 1 Afternoon.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, 3d Nov., at 7 Morning.

FARES, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

First Cabin, - £2 10 | Second Cabin, - £1 15

For further information apply to

WILLIAM PAULIN, Agent.

Berwick Shipping Co's. Office, }
Berwick, Oct. 16, 1840. }

Figure 1. Advertisement: departure time for the Johnstons.



Figure 2: East Coast route.

This compared very favourably with the carrying capacity of the small sailing ships, the Berwick smacks,⁹ that the steamships replaced. A smack usually carried fewer than twenty passengers, and the record probably never exceeded thirty.¹⁰

In the event, Dr Johnston decided that they would go by sea and booked passages with the Berwick Shipping Company. The two "first class and elegantly fitted-up steam ships" that the local company had on the London run were the *Manchester*, Captain Joseph Polwart, and the *Rapid*, Captain Ralph Mossman.¹¹ Dr Johnston's correspondence leaves uncertain the date that he and Patrick left on the *Manchester*, but the sailing times are available in the local press,¹² and the departure was at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 7th November 1840.

The first of the doctor's letters to his wife Catharine is headed "Manchester Steamer November 1840" and his description of the voyage opens on a fine morning, Sunday, November 8th, beyond the Humber, out of sight of land, riding a dull rumbling sea; it was ideal for landmen, with a goodly number of ships to be seen. The east coast shipping routes were used by thousands of small vessels, and Dr Johnston mentioned how easily the *Manchester* overtook the coal-laden Newcastle brigs heading for London under full sail.

He first noted that there were three passengers on the *Manchester* besides Patrick and himself: a miller from Kelso and a military-looking gentleman and his wife; next day he reported the presence on board of a second lady passenger, who, like the military gentleman's wife, preferred to stay below deck.

At half-past eleven on Sunday, lunch was provided. This consisted of broth which, according to the doctor, "looked very well", and cheese and biscuits. Immediately after the meal a pigeon landed on the ship, took bread, and was captured without difficulty. The captain then had it secured to take home. At about 3 p.m. the *Manchester* passed a floating light which, Captain Polwart informed the passengers, was exactly half-way between Berwick and London. Dinner was taken at 4 p.m. and was of boiled cod, boiled mutton, and roast beef with potatoes, turnips and cabbage, and pudding. All had a hearty meal except the doctor, who made do with fish and a little of the pudding. Just as dinner started two northward bound ships were passed, and the appearance of the moon was mentioned, a reminder that it was November. Dr Johnston, without saying so, was probably glad he had eaten lightly; "... in the evening the sea got rough, so we went to bed at eight o'clock". Later he was to report that he could not remember all the details of the journey, "the ships seen, lighthouses innumerable, buoys and signals enough to

puzzle Neptune himself". This is a pointer to the navigational aids available even in 1840 in the congested coastal shipping lanes around the British Isles.

Next morning, Monday, November 9th, the *Manchester* was ten miles beyond the Nore, the sandbank at the entrance to the Thames between Shoeburyness in Essex and Sheerness in Kent. On going on deck Dr Johnston could just see a Leith steamer behind them; this was the *Leith*, a larger vessel than the *Manchester*, and more lightly laden; she passed them at noon. Dr Johnston was greatly impressed with Captain Polwart's devotion to his ship and his passengers; in the dangerously congested waters he was never off deck, day or night.

London river

As the *Manchester* entered the Thames estuary there was much more to interest passengers, "... a fine shore on one side, with numerous towns and villas and Sheppey island on the other, while hundreds of ships are around us, all at anchor, the wind being right ahead". By half-past three the *Manchester* was close to Gravesend and the captain did not expect to be in London until 7 p.m. The river at Gravesend was about twice the breadth of the Tweed when the tide was full and Dr Johnston found the view disappointing, before being driven below deck by a disagreeable wind and a heavy shower. The changeable weather helped to produce one or two splendid rainbows, but not finer "than ours of the north"; and comparing the scene with that of home he wrote, "the banks of the Tweed beat them hollow".

In his jottings on 9th November, Dr Johnston reflected that at the time of writing he would by then be "His Worship", and the mayoral roll for the borough shows that he was indeed made Mayor for the second time on 9th November, accepting the office eight days later on his return from Portsmouth. The election was clearly on his mind, and as they passed Gravesend, "a fine town", the "bells were ringing merrily" for the election of their mayor; at about that time "our bells would be ringing the Council to dinner". Later, when the *Manchester* passed Woolwich, "the band was playing sweetly and the bells were ringing for the mayor".

Movement up the Thames, against wind and tide, was slow. A variety of ships was seen lying at each bank and passing downstream. The Gravesend steamboats were described as very pretty objects, long elegantly-painted boats, with a bright glass star at the top of the mast, and another at the prow, just on the water; the barges were also said to be elegant boats. The weather must have provided a most dramatic effect as they crept slowly

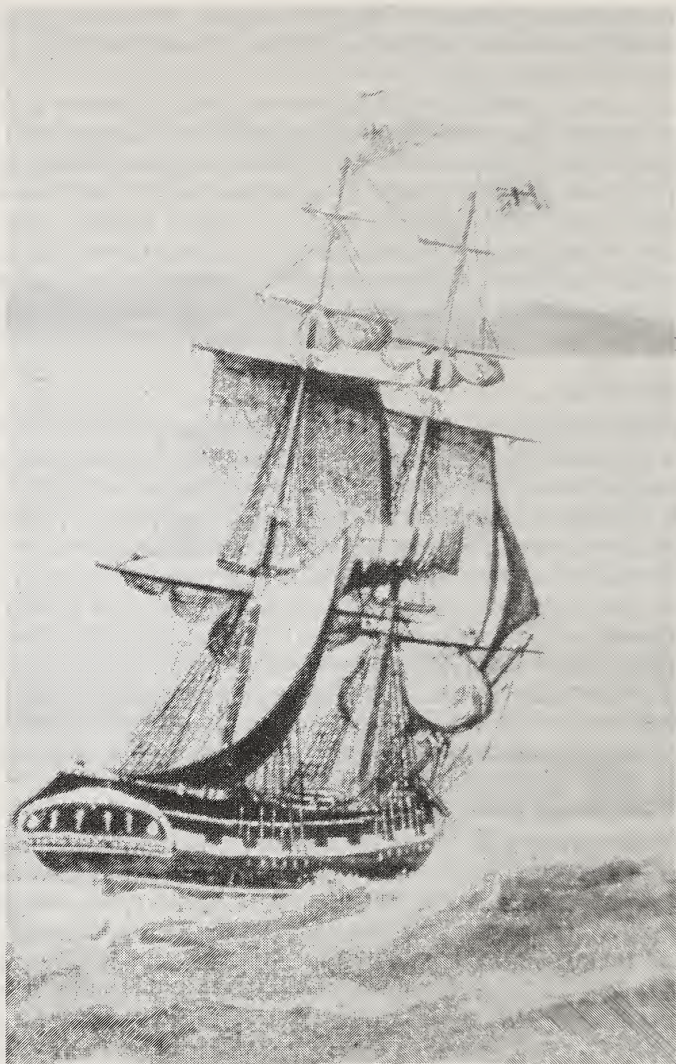
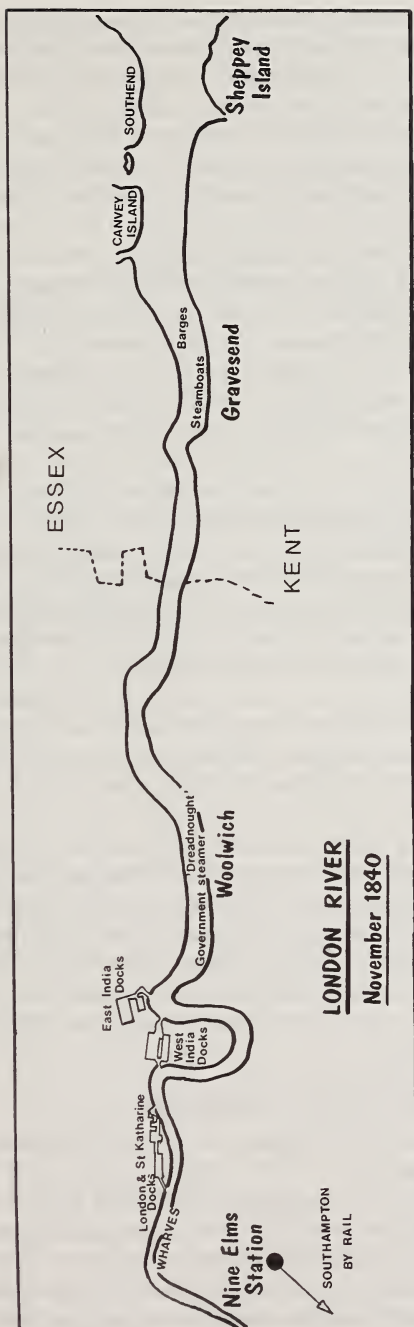


Plate 1. London to Tyneside by brig.

First the Dudgeon, then the Spurn;
Flamborough Heid comest next in turn.
Whitby stands on high black land
Forty miles from Sunderland.
And so they say, if all gans reet,
We'll be in canny Shields the neet.

So the chant went on the old collier brigs like the one above. It points to landmarks on the reverse run to that made by the Johnstons.



up-river: there was a good deal of lightning but no thunder, and the moon shone. Before ending his letter, Dr Johnston added the homely reminder that his eldest daughter, Jane, should attend to the pony, Moses, during his absence.

The *Manchester* did not berth as forecast at 7 p.m. but anticipating that it might still reach London on time, Dr Johnston sealed his letter ready for posting. But, after having tea at 8 p.m., another letter to Catharine was begun. They were then aground just below Blackwall, waiting for the tide to turn and float them "up to London which is six miles off". In the comfort of his cabin, Dr Johnston recalled in more detail what he had seen by moonlight; he mentioned having seen the *Dreadnought* off Woolwich and "the prettiest thing I have seen on the river is a government steamer lying at Woolwich, beautiful in every way, and highly ornamented fore and aft. She seemed to be built of iron".

Once on London river the likelihood of disembarking before reaching an appointed wharf must have been remote and the doctor accepted that they must sleep another night afloat and leave as soon as possible next morning. This is exactly what happened, and the captain awakened his passengers at six o'clock on Tuesday, November 10th, after their three-day journey from Berwick. The *Manchester* had earlier tied up at the Leith and Berwick wharf, Irongate, in the parish of St Catherine's. This was the Thames wharf of the Berwick & London Shipping Company. The Berwick smacks had used this wharf and another across the river in the parish of St Peter's, Eddlington. The two wharfs were linked by ferry.¹³

By 7.30 a.m. Patrick and his father were "jogging along the streets of London" to the terminus of the Southampton Railway. On arrival, much to their annoyance, they discovered that the next train for Southampton did not leave at 9 a.m. as expected, but two hours later. Like countless others have always done on such an occasion, they had breakfast in the nearest coffee shop and wandered around the streets until near the hour of their train's departure.

London - Southampton - Portsmouth

In 1840 the London terminus of the Southampton Railway was Nine Elms (Vauxhall).¹⁴ The original London & Southampton Railway was one of the three great trunk lines out of London: the others were the London & Birmingham Railway and the Great Western's London-Bristol-Bridgwater line. The London & Southampton Railway was engineered by a giant among railway engineers, Joseph Locke, and contracted by the 'King of the

navvies', Thomas Brassey. The line had been started in 1834 but little progress had been made until Locke took command in December 1836. The first trip from London to Woking was made on the 12th May 1838 and the route opened throughout, without ceremony, on the 11th May 1840. When George and Patrick Johnston journeyed from London to Southampton on the 10th November 1840 the line had been operational for exactly six months.

Things had gone smoothly on the London to Southampton run in the first few months, apart from a shortage of motive power, which may explain why the Johnstons, on reaching Nine Elms, discovered to their dismay that there would not be a 9 a.m. train. The teething trouble had been caused by the late delivery of engines after Joseph Woods, the locomotive superintendent, had ordered from various engineering firms. The Nine Elms facade and lodges, and the Italianate building at Southampton, were by William Tite, and were handsome structures. There were no major tunnels along the line, but there were tremendous earthworks. The Southampton Railway was seen originally to be for the conveyance of "parsons and prawns", the one from Winchester, the other from Southampton. The line was given unqualified approval by the War Office, however, who appreciated its strategic value for the rapid movement of troops to a major port of embarkation.

Writing from 'The Fountain' in Portsmouth on the 10th November Dr Johnston provided a glimpse and conveyed something of the excitement of a first rail journey: "you have no conception how well a railroad is managed. Our seats were secured, paid for, our luggage all taken care of and put away carefully in a few minutes of the appointed hour. We travelled to Southampton, a distance of 77 miles, in less than four hours, for the charge of £2 7s. 6d. including everything for both of us, trunks and all. I can tell you all about the road afterwards."

On reaching Southampton, which Dr Johnston described as the prettiest place he ever saw, they transferred immediately to the Portsmouth mail. The coach journey of twenty miles must have been tedious after the rail trip that had been so thrilling. The coach stage cost £1 10s. 0d. of which 15s. was charged for extra luggage. This prompted Dr Johnston to remark "you see the advantage of the railroad".

Dr Johnston stayed in Portsmouth until the 13th November and while there went on board the *Indus*, *Victorious* and *Excellent*. They missed meeting the captain of *Indus*, Sir James Stirling,¹⁵ but were well received by several naval officers, including a lieutenant on the *Victorious* who was from Innerwick in East Lothian and a

nephew of the Rev. Dr Clason of Edinburgh. They also visited the Isle of Wight. Patrick was accepted into the Royal Navy, where he would eventually reach the rank of Commander. Dr Johnston, after a dull parting with his son, returned alone to rejoin the rest of his family in Berwick. His correspondence provides the reader with vivid insights into the 19th century scene; but when he wrote "I will tell you about the road afterwards" the pity is that these observations were not included in his letter or other writings.

SOURCES AND NOTES

1. Dr George Johnston, 1797-1855, founder of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. See Binnie, G. A. C. (1981), Dr George Johnston (1797-1855), *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, 42, 1, 17-21.
2. All references to the journey, unless separately acknowledged, are drawn from Hardy, James, Ed. (1892), *Selections from the correspondence of Dr George Johnston*, 158-167.
3. Bates, Alan (1969), *Directory of stage coach services 1836*. Newton Abbot: David & Charles, 78.
4. Welford, Richard (1888), The Great North Road, *The Monthly Chronicle*, II, 298.
5. *Ibid.*, 295.
6. *Ibid.*, 294-5 and Hinde, John Hodgson (1859), The Old North Road, *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2nd Series III, 237-255.
7. *The Berwick Advertiser*, 25 April 1840, 4.
8. *Ibid.* 15 August 1840, 4.
9. Cowe, F. M., The Berwick Smack, *Berwick Bulletin*, 5 July 1978, 16 and 12 July 1978, 8.
10. *Ibid.* 12 July 1978, 4.
11. Advertisement in most issues of *The Berwick Advertiser* of the period, as for example the 27 July 1839, 1.
12. *The Berwick Advertiser*, 24 October 1840, 1 and 31 October 1840, 1.
13. *The Berwick Advertiser*, 16 January 1836, 1.
14. All references to the London-Southampton Railway have been drawn from Sekon, G. A. (1896), *The London & South-Western Railway: half a century of railway progress*. London: Railway Press Co. Ltd, 2-22.
15. Sir James Stirling (1791-1865): Admiral and first Governor of Western Australia; nephew of Vice-Admiral Charles Stirling, under whom he served at Finisterre, 1805, in South America, 1807, and West Indies, 1811-13; formed settlement in Raffles Bay, Torres Strait, 1826; Governor of Western Australia 1829-1839; Rear-Admiral 1851; Commander in China and East Indies 1854-6; Admiral 1862; Knight of the Redeemer.
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FIELD NOTES AND RECORDS — 1992

BOTANICAL RECORDS

D. G. Long

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh EH3 5LR

Bryophytes

All records are from Berwickshire vc 81, by D. G. Long, during 1992. Nomenclature follows Corley & Hill, *Distribution of Bryophytes in the British Isles* (1981). All records are supported by a voucher specimen in the Edinburgh herbarium.

Mosses

Amblyodon dealbatus. Calcareous flush, Whalplaw Burn NT5456, 20 June. First record for over 120 years: this had been considered extinct in Berwickshire (vc 81).

Aulacomnium androgynum. Rock crevices by Whiteadder, Devil's Dungeon, NT7860, 1 February. Second record for vc 81.

Barbula ferruginascens. Rocks by Whalplaw Burn NT5353, 20 June. Second record for vc 81.

Bryum sauteri. Rocky bank by Whalplaw Burn NT5353, 20 June. Second record for vc 81.

Dicranella subulata. Rocks by Whalplaw Burn NT5353, 20 June. First record for vc 81 since 1963.

Fissidens exilis. Side of ditch, Minciemoor NT6338, 29 February. Second recent record for vc 81.

Fissidens rufulus. Crevices of rocks in Whiteadder Water, above Cockburn Mill NT7758, 23 August. Second record for vc 81.

Neckera crispa. Dry rocks, Rough Heugh NT8769, 22 March; calcareous rocks, Leader Water above Redpath NT5836, 13 December. Second and third recent records for vc 81.

Oxystegus sinuosus. Damp rocks, Pease Dean NT7970, 8 March. Third recent record for vc 81.

Platygyrium repens. On dead *Salix* in boggy woodland, Lurgie Loch, NT6739, 9 February. New to vc 81 and third Scottish record of a species slowly extending its British range.

Pseudobryum cinclidioides. Wet ground by Byrecleugh Burn near Mutiny Stones NT6259, 23 May. Third record for vc 81.

Pterygoneurum ovatum. Crumbling calcareous slopes, Rough Heugh NT8769, 22 March. A welcome third Berwickshire locality for this nationally declining species.

Sphagnum contortum. Open mire, Lurgie Loch, NT6739, 9 February. New to vc 81.

Sphagnum quinquefarium. Wooded gully, Byrecleugh Burn below Mutiny Stones NT6258, 23 May; under *Calluna*, Whalplaw Burn NT5456, 20 June. Second and third records for vc 81.

Sphagnum teres. Base-rich flush, Whalplaw Burn, NT5456, 20 June. Second record for vc 81.

Weissia microstoma var. *brachycarpa*. Soil on roots of fallen *Betula*, Langtonlees Cleugh NT7452, 23 March. New to vc 81.

Liverworts

Cephalozia pleniceps. Amongst *Sphagnum* in open mire, Lurgie Loch NT6739, 9 February. New to vc 81 and the Borders.

Jungermannia exsertifolia subsp. *cordifolia*. Silty boulders, Whalplaw Burn NT5353, 20 June. Second record for vc 81.

Lophocolea fragrans. Mossy rocks, Tower Dean NT7869, 8 March. A rare oceanic speciality long known from Pease Dean; a welcome second locality for vc 81.

Preissia quadrata. Calcareous flush, Whalplaw Burn NT5456, 20 June. New to vc 81.

Scapania aspera. Calcareous gully, Rough Heugh NT8769, 22 March. New to vc 81.

Scapania lingulata. Soil-covered rocks by Whalplaw Burn NT5354, 20 June. New to vc 81 and a major extension of range: nearest localities are in N. Wales and Perthshire.

Lichens

Anaptychia runcinata (*A. fusca*). Chesters Craig, Ancrum NT53, 15 May, R. W. M. Corner. A new site in vc 80 for this coastal lichen rarely found inland.

Vascular Plants

Nomenclature follows Kent, *List of Vascular Plants of the British Isles* (1992). All are field records made during 1992 except where otherwise indicated; * refers to an introduction.

Allium vineale, WILD ONION. Rock outcrop, mouth of Ale Water NT9362, 1 August, M. E. Braithwaite. Most plants were double-headed and belong to var. *compactum*.

Antennaria dioica, MOUNTAIN EVERLASTING. Dry bank, Dye Water between Byrecleugh and Trottingshaws NT6358, 21 June. S. Williams and K. Robeson. Second extant record for vc 81.

Anthriscus caucalis, BUR CHERVIL. Sandy roadside bank, Pease Bay NT7970, 4 June. M. E. and P. F. Braithwaite. First record for vc 81 since 1893.

- **Cardaria draba*, HOARY CRESS. Railway bank, Reston NT8761, 3 June, A. R. Jermyn; roadside A6112 Duns-Grantshouse NT8164, 4 June, M. E. and P. F. Braithwaite. First and second extant records for vc 81; first records since 1892 but known at Berwick and in East Lothian.
- Carex laevigata*, SMOOTH-STALKED SEDGE. Shaded flush by Bruntaburn Wood NT5951, 14 June, M. E. Braithwaite. First record for vc 81 since 1892.
- Carex pallescens*, PALE SEDGE. Flush, Cromwells, Brunta Burn NT5950, 14 June, M. E. Braithwaite. Third extant record for vc 81.
- **Centaurea cyanus*, CORNFLOWER. Gravel bank, Cleekhimin Burn NT5252, 8 August, M. E. Braithwaite. One plant, probably a garden escape.
- Cerastium arvense*, FIELD MOUSE-EAR. Knowes by Millars Moss NT9068, 1 August, M. E. Braithwaite. Fourth extant record for vc 81. Surviving heavy grazing but hardly flowering.
- **Conyza canadensis*, CANADIAN FLEABANE. Road verge by Chesterfield Caravan Park NT7770, 29 August, M. E. Braithwaite. First record for vc 81.
- Crepis mollis*, NORTHERN HAWKSBEARD. Base-rich rocky knowes, Cromwells, Brunta Burn NT5950, 23 May, M. E. and P. F. Braithwaite. First record for vc 81 since 1924.
- **Cytisus multiflorus*, WHITE BROOM. Rocky bank above railway, Penmanshiel NT7967, 4 June, M. E. and P. F. Braithwaite. First record for vc 81.
- Dactylorhiza incarnata* × *D. purpurella*. Murder Moss NT 5028, 17 June 1991, R. W. M. Corner, conf. I. Denholm. New to vc 80.
- Dianthus deltoides*, MAIDEN PINK. Tinnis Top, Old Tinnis, Yarrow NT3829, 17 July, D. Methven. New to vc 79.
- Draba muralis*, WALL WHITLOWGRASS. Chesters Craig, Ancrum NT53, 15 May, R. W. M. Corner. A possible native site with over 500 plants, although other colonies in the area are clearly introductions.
- Eriophorum latifolium*, BROAD-LEAVED COTTON-GRASS. Base-rich flush, Whalplaw Burn, NT5456, 20 June, M. E. Braithwaite and D. G. Long. Third extant record for vc 81.
- Erophila glabrescens*, GLABROUS WHITLOWGRASS. Tweed below Yair Bridge NT4532, 23 April 1991, R. W. M. Corner; Smailholm Craigs NT6334, 23 April 1991, R. W. M. Corner; both det. T. T. Elkington. New to vcs 79 and 80.
- **Erysimum cheiranthoides*, TREACLE MUSTARD. Gravel bank, River Teviot, Hawick NT4914, 31 July, M. E. Braithwaite; turnip field, Abbotrule NT6013, 19 September, M. E. Braithwaite. Second and third recent records for vc 80 of a weed that may be becoming established in the Scottish Borders.

- Euphrasia scottica*, EYEBRIGHT. Base-rich flush, Whalplaw Burn NT5456, 20 June, M. E. Braithwaite and D. G. Long, det. A. J. Silverside. Second record for vc 81 of this segregate.
- Festuca altissima*, WOOD FESCUE. Wooded burnside, Cromwells, Brunta Burn NT5950, 3 October, M. E. Braithwaite, det. D. R. McKean. First record for the Scottish Borders.
- Fumaria bastardii* var. *bastardii*, TALL RAMPING-FUMITORY. Disturbed ground, Boleside, Galashiels NT5033, 10 October, M. E. Braithwaite, det. M. G. Daker. Second record for vc 79 and the Scottish Borders. The first record was made by G. C. Druce also at Galashiels (Druce, *Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.* 1911, 97) but was not included in R. W. M. Corner's Check-list in 1985.
- Galium sternerii*, LIMESTONE BEDSTRAW. Gledswood NT5934, 1852, J. H. Balfour. First record for vc 81. This historical record from 'Diaries' is obtained from computer records at the Monks Wood Biological Records Centre. The full details of the source are not known. Suitable base-rich rock outcrops occur at this locality.
- Hypericum maculatum* subsp. *obtusiusculum*, IMPERFORATE ST JOHNS-WORT. Roadside/woodland edge near Carfraemill NT5152, 28 June, M. E. Braithwaite. Only extant record for vc 81 and first record since 1938.
- Juncus articulatus* × *J. acutiflorus*. Branxholme Wester Loch NT4110, 7 September 1991, R. W. M. Corner, conf. C. A. Stace. New to vc 80.
- Persicaria lapathifolia* (*Polygonum lapathifolium*), PALE PERSICARIA. Field margin, Clarilaw, Hawick NT5218, 2 August, M. E. Braithwaite; riverside shingle, Whiteadder below Paxton NT9453, 1 August, M. E. Braithwaite; both det. J. R. Akeroyd. Only confirmed recent records for vc 80 and 81.
- **Polygonum rurivagum*, CORNFIELD KNOTGRASS. Stubble field, Fireburnmill NT8139, 16 September, A. Espir, det. D. R. McKean and B. T. Styles. First record for vc 81. A substantial population; seed most probably introduced with grain.
- Potamogeton filiformis*, SLENDER-LEAVED PONDWEED. Coldingham Loch NT8968, 25 June, P. Hollingsworth and C. D. Preston. Welcome confirmation of one of the rarities of vc 81.
- Senecio jacobaea* × *S. aquaticus*, COMMON × MARSH RAGWORT. Riverside, Abbey St Bathans NT7661, 29 August, M. E. Braithwaite. With both parents. First record for VC81.
- **Solidago gigantea*, EARLY GOLDENROD. Riverbank, R. Whiteadder below Paxton NT9353, 1 August, M. E. Braithwaite. First record for vc 81.
- Spergularia rubra*, SAND SPURREY. Frequent along road verge of the A6105 Gordon to Greenlaw NT6944, 7045, 29 August,

M. E. Braithwaite. The same habitat as colonised by *S. marina* (see below), but less salt-affected.

Stellaria pallida, LESSER CHICKWEED. Plentiful on the sea braes at Siccar Point NT8170, also at Petticowick NT9069, 4 April, M. E. and P. F. Braithwaite.

Ulex gallii, WESTERN GORSE. Bank by Rule Burn NT6112, 19 September, M. E. Braithwaite, det. R. W. M. Corner. One bush with *U. europaeus*. Mr C. A. Douglas has known of this unusual bush on his farm all his life but was unaware of its true identity. In 1880 J. Hardy and A. Brotherston recorded this species nearby at Easter Fodderlie (*History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* 9, 288). Records of this species for vcs 79 and 80 were treated as probable errors in R. W. M. Corner's Check-list in 1985.

Kelso Water-crowfoot rediscovered

M. E. Braithwaite

Water-crowfoots are the most conspicuous aquatic plants of the Tweed river system forming large mats of green in the summer which sparkle with white flowers. Six species are present and three hybrids have been reported, an example of the diversity which gives the Tweed national importance. One of these hybrids, *Ranunculus fluitans* × *peltatus* has recently been named *R. × kelchoensis* after the town of Kelso, based on A. Brotherston's specimens collected in 1878.

As it was not known whether the hybrid was still present in the Borders, Mrs J. M. Croft and Dr C. D. Preston visited a number of sites in June 1991 and rediscovered the Kelso Water-crowfoot in several places in some abundance:

NT8654 Whiteadder Water at Allanton Bridge (vc 81, Berwickshire).

NT8654 Blackadder Water near confluence with Whiteadder Water.

NT9353 Whiteadder Water at Paxton.

NT9552 Whiteadder Water at Whiteadder Bridge (vc 68, Cheviotland).

The Kelso Water-crowfoot was also recorded in the River Teviot (vc 80, Roxburghshire) but has yet to be rediscovered in the River Tweed itself. It remains speculation whether any populations in the Tweed have been eliminated by the recent widespread use of aquatic herbicides, but, if so, recolonisation may occur from the Teviot plants by vegetative spread. The plants do not set seed.

Maritime plants on roads in the Scottish Borders

M. E. Braithwaite

N. E. Scott (1982, 1985) has recorded the spread of maritime species on roads in North East England, especially *Puccinellia distans* (Reflexed Salt Marsh-grass) and *Spergularia marina* (Lesser Sea-spurrey). He predicted that further spread was likely. This has now been proved correct.

Between August and October 1992, *Puccinellia distans* was found to have spread to the Cheviots on the A68 at Carter Bar NT6906, both on the English and Scottish sides of the border (vc 67, vc 80) at 418m. It has continued to spread north up the A1 at least as far as Cockburnspath, at the northern boundary of Berwickshire (vc 81), e.g. at Lamberton NT9757 and NT9659, Ayton NT9361, Reston NT8862 and Cockburnspath NT7770. These are not the first Border records on roads as the late Mrs E. K. Swinton found the grass on roads near Swinton, Berwickshire in 1950 and 1951. However, it appears to have been absent from the A1 north of Berwick when surveyed by N. E. Scott in 1984, when the population extended up the A1 to north Northumberland only.

Spergularia marina has spread similarly but more spectacularly. Between August and October 1992 it was observed to be abundant on the A68 on the English side of Carter Bar (vc 67) and several colonies have been found both on the A68 and the A6088 to the north of Carter Bar (vc 80), viz. Mossburnford NT6615, Southdeanrig NT6408 and Braidhaugh NT5910. Additional colonies have been established in the Lammermuirs on both sides of Soutra on the A68 to 320m (vc 81, vc 82), e.g. at New Channelkirk NT4855, and also on the A697, plentifully near Carfraemill NT5152 and near Coldstream NT8239. It has spread up the A1, as at Reston NT8862, Penmanshiel NT7968 and Cockburnspath NT7770. Apparently it was absent from the A1 north of Berwick when surveyed by N. E. Scott in 1984. It may form a continuous fringe at the road edge in the absence of a concrete kerb.

It seems likely that the spread of these species on Scottish roads has been delayed by the absence of coastal colonies adjacent to suitable roadsides treated with salt in winter and that substantial further spread into the Central Belt is now likely, though the introduction of concrete kerbs limits the scorched habitat available by containing the salt run-off. Other species, especially *Cochlearia danica* (Danish Scurvy-grass), are likely to follow.

Armeria maritima (Thrift) has now become established on the roadside on the A6088 to the north of Carter Bar (vc 80). It

now occupies the same roadside habitat as the other maritime species but has been introduced in a different way. When first observed it was clearly associated with introduced soil used to build up the roadside verge and the colony is of a deep pink colour indicative of a garden source. The larger seeds are not so easily dispersed.

REFERENCES

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 Scott, N. E. (1985). The updated distribution of maritime species on British roadsides. *Watsonia* 15: 381-386.

Recent revision of some Berwickshire bryophytes

D. G. Long

Since compilation of 'The Botanist in Berwickshire' (Braithwaite and Long, 1990) three genera of bryophytes have been revised for the county in the light of recent taxonomic publications. The following refinements can therefore be presented:

Marchantia polymorpha L.

British plants have in recent years been grouped into two 'species', *M. polymorpha* and *M. alpestris* (Nees) Burgeff. Bischler and Boisselier (1991) have demonstrated that in Europe only one species occurs, which comprises three distinct subspecies, all of which have now been confirmed from Berwickshire.

Marchantia polymorpha L. subsp. *polymorpha*.

This is a plant of neutral to mildly basic flushes, and damp silty rocks by rivers and burns. It has been confirmed from Whalplaw Burn, Dye Water, Brunta Burn, Shiningpool Moss, Ale Water, Kippetlaw Burn and the Whiteadder at Cockburn Farm.

Marchantia polymorpha L. subsp. *montivagans* Bischler & Boisselier.

This is what was formerly called *Marchantia alpestris* and is a truly 'wild' subspecies growing in basic flushes and fens mostly in the hills, for example on the Whalplaw Burn, Wheel Burn, Shiningpool Moss, Fangrist Burn, Kyles Hill, Dye Valley and Boondreigh Burn. It is very rare in England and rather local in Scotland. It is a conspicuous and beautiful plant, for which the Lammermuirs are an important British stronghold.

Marchantia polymorpha L. subsp. *ruderalis* Bischler & Boisselier.

This is the familiar 'greenhouse liverwort' well known to gardeners from plant pots. It occasionally grows on disturbed streamsides as beside Gordon Moss and in places on the

Whiteadder. It is abundant in the gardens at Mertoun House and probably many others in the county. Use of herbicides in gardens appears to favour its spread by eliminating competition.

Ditrichum crispatisissimum (C. Muell.) Paris

Frisvoll (1985) has shown that what was formerly called *Ditrichum flexicaule* (Schwaegr.) Hampe comprises two species in Europe. The true *D. flexicaule* does not occur in Berwickshire; it is a plant of two habitats, coastal sand-dunes, as at Gullane Links in East Lothian, and of limestone grassland, as in Perthshire. It is a rare species in Britain. Most British specimens, including all Berwickshire material, are now referred to *D. crispatisissimum*. Specimens have been confirmed from calcareous rocks and grassland at Gledswood, Hume Castle, Foulden Burn, Fangrist Burn, Dowlaw Burn, and widely on the coast from Cove Harbour to Lamberton.

Scorpidium cossoni (Schimp.) Hedenas

Hedenas (1989) has demonstrated that *Drepanocladus revolvens* (Sw.) Warnst. has in the past included two widespread European species, both of which are common in Britain. These have been transferred from the genus *Drepanocladus* to *Scorpidium*. Only one has been found in Berwickshire, although the second, *Scorpidium revolvens* (Sw. ex anon.) Hedenas is characteristic of subalpine flushes and may occur in the Lammermuirs. It is known from adjacent counties, e.g. Graden and Blind Moss in vc 80 and the Tweedsmuir Hills in vc 78.

All Berwickshire specimens examined belong to *Scorpidium cossoni* (Schimp.) Hedenas, which has been confirmed from Whalplaw Burn, Dye Water below Willie's Law, Clints Hill, Greenlaw Moor, Dowlaw Moss, Cross Law, Penmanshiel Moss and Lamberton Moor. It is a plant of calcareous flushes.

REFERENCES

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- Braithwaite, M. E., and Long, D. G. (1990). *The Botanist in Berwickshire*. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.
- Frisvoll, A. A. (1985). Lectotypifications including nomenclatural and taxonomical notes on *Ditrichum flexicaule* sensu lato. *The Bryologist* 88, 31-40.
- Hedenas, L. (1989). The genera *Scorpidium* and *Hamatocaulis*, gen. nov., in Northern Europe. *Lindbergia* 15, 8-36.

ENTOMOLOGICAL

Records of Alucitid, Pyralid and Pterophorid Moths
in the Borders

by A. G. Buckham

In the penultimate journal, (*History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* 45, 1, 1990), I submitted lists for some occurrences of Tortricoid moths in the Border Counties (Vice Counties 78, 79, 80, 81).

The list is continued here, with the dates omitted. (The full list is lodged with the Club Library.) The earliest date is June 1971; the latest is July 1992. Full grid references are held by the author.

Lists of species taken from the Families Alucitidae, Pyralidae and Pterophoridae are given.

The nomenclature and taxonomic ordering follow:

Bradley, J. D. & Fletcher, D. S. (1979). *A Recorder's Log Book or Label List of British Butterflies and Moths*. Curwen Books, 1979.
Agassiz, D. J. L. (1987). *Addenda and Corrigenda to a Recorder's Log Book or Label List of British Butterflies and Moths*.

Grateful acknowledgement is due to the late Mr E. C. Pelham-Clinton of The Royal Museum of Scotland, and to Dr K. P. Bland of Edinburgh University, Royal Dick Veterinary School, both of whom have given freely of their time, expertise and advice. My thanks go also to Mr A. J. Panter, Area Officer, Berwickshire and Roxburghshire for help with the light traps on the National Nature Reserve and others sites, and to Mr C. O. Badenoch also of Scottish Natural Heritage, who helped with the presentation.

Code	Species	Place	10km sq.	VC	No. taken
<i>ALUCITIDAE</i>					
1288	<i>Alucita hexadectyla</i> Linn.	Newcastleton	NY48	80	
	Twenty Plume Moth	Melrose	NT53	80	
		Tweedbank	NT53	78	
		Galashiels	NT43	80	
<i>PYRALIDAE</i>					
<i>CRAMBINAE</i>					
1290	<i>Chilo phragmitella</i> Hb.	Beanrig Moss	NT52	80	(2)
1293	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i> Hb.	Hawick	NT51	80	
		Glenkinnon	NT43	79	(3)
		Manorhead	NT12	78	
		Galashiels	NT53	80	
1297	<i>Crambus uliginosellus</i> Zell	Thornylee	NT42	79	(30)
1300	<i>C. pratella</i> Linn.	Glenkinnon	NT42	79	(2)
		Hardies Hill	NT51	80	

Code	Species	Place	10km sq.	VC	No. taken
1301	<i>C. nemorella</i> Hb.	Denholm	NT51	80	
		Hardies Hill	NT51	80	
		Clarilaw	NT51	80	
		Manorhead	NT12	78	
1304	<i>Agriphila straminella</i> D.&S.	Alemoor	NT31	80	
		Newstead	NT53	80	
1305	<i>A. tristella</i> D.&S.	Denholm	NT51	80	
		Melrose	NT53	80	
		Galashiels	NT53	80	
1306	<i>A. inquinatella</i> D.&S.	Greenlaw Moor	NT75	81	
		Glenkinnon	NT43	79	
1313	<i>Catoptria pinella</i> Linn.	Denholm	NT51	80	
1314	<i>C. margaritella</i> D.&S.	Alemoor	NT31	80	
		Whiteshank, Ettrick	NT10	79	
		Alemoor	NT31	80	(3)
		Threepwood Moss	NT54	81	
		Blackpool Moss	NT52	80	
		St Abbs	NT96	81	
SCOPARIINAE					
1332	<i>Scoparia subfusca</i> Haw.	Denholm	NT51	80	
		Melrose	NT53	80	
		Dunhogg	NT42	79	
		Galashiels	NT43	80	
		Old Railway, Tweed- bank	NT52	80	
1336	<i>Eudonia pallida</i> Curt.	Blackpool Moss	NT52	80	(4)
		Beanrig Moss	NT52	80	
1338	<i>E. crataegella</i> Hb.	Denholm	NT51	80	
		Melrose	NT53	80	
1344	<i>E. mereuella</i> Linn.	Denholm	NT51	80	
		Melrose	NT53	80	
NYMPHULINAE					
1345	<i>Nymphula nymphaeata</i> Linn. Brown China Mark	Denholm	NT51	80	
EVERGESTIS					
1356	<i>Evergestis forficalis</i> Linn. Garden Pebble	Denholm	NT51	80	
		Melrose	NT53	80	
		Langlee	NT53	80	
PYRAUSTINAE					
1362	<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i> Linn.	Denholm	NT51	80	
		Allan Water (Raesknowe)	NT40	80	

Code	Species	Place	10km sq.	VC	No. taken
1363	<i>P. ostrinalis</i> Hb.	Allan Water	NT40	80	(4)
		Blackhouse, Yarrow	NT22	79	
1365	<i>P. cespitalis</i> D.&S.	Hawthornside	NT51	80	(2)
		Williamhope	NT42	79	
1367	<i>P. cingulata</i> Linn.	Allan Water	NT40	80	(3)
1376	<i>Eurrhynx hortulata</i> Linn.	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	
	Small Magpie				
1386	<i>Opsibotys fuscalis</i> D.&S.	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	(3)
		Hawthornside Moor	NT51	80	
		Blackpool Moss	NT52	80	
		Dunhogg Moss	NT42	79	
		Newcastleton	NY48	80	
		Langlee	NT53	80	
1388	<i>Udea elutalis</i> D.&S.	Tweedbank	NT53	80	(2)
		Netherdale	NT43	80	
		Glenkinnon	NT42	79	(2)
		Old Railway, Long- newton	NT52	80	
		Murder Moss	NT52	80	
		Blackpool Moss	NT52	80	
1390	<i>U. prunalis</i> D.&S.	Melrose	NT53	80	(2)
		Tweedbank	NT53	80	
1392	<i>U. olivalis</i> D.&S.	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	(2)
		Whitlaw Wood	NT51	80	
		Glenkinnon	NT42	79	
		Clarilaw	NT51	80	
1395	<i>U. ferrugalis</i> Hb.	Melrose	NT53	80	(2)
1398	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i> D.&S.	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	(2)
1405	<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i> Scp. Mother of Pearl	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	
PYRALINAE					
1413	<i>Hypsopygia costalis</i> Fabr. Gold Triangle	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	
GALLERIINAE					
1425	<i>Galleria mellonella</i> Linn. Wax Moth	Galashiels	NT43	79	
1426	<i>Achroia grisella</i> Fabr. Lesser Wax Moth	Galashiels	NT43	79	
1428	<i>Aphomia sociella</i> Linn. Bee Moth	Roxburgh	NT63	80	
		Wells Denholm	NT51	80	
		Melrose	NT53	80	
PHYCITINAE					
1451	<i>Pyla fusca</i> Haw.	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	(2)
1454	<i>Diorychra abietella</i> D.&S.	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	(3)
1457	<i>Hypochalcia ahenella</i> D.&S.	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	
PTEROPHORIDAE					
1494	<i>Capperia britanniodactyla</i> Gregs.	Gordon Moss	NT64	81	
1498	<i>Amblyptilia punctidactyla</i> Haw.	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	
		Glenkinnon Burn	NT42	79	

Code	Species	Place	10km sq.	VC	No. taken
1501	<i>Platypilia gonodactyla</i> D.&S.	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	
1504	<i>P. pallidactyla</i> Haw.	Melrose	NT53	80	
		Selkirk Racecourse	NT42	79	
		Newcastleton	NT48	80	
		Greenlaw Moor	NT74	81	
		Langlee	NT53	80	
1509	<i>Stenoptilla pterodactyla</i> Linn.	Melrose	NT53	80	
<i>PTEROPHORINAE</i>					
1510	<i>Pterophorus tridactyla</i> Linn.	Homeli Knowe, Coldingham	NT96	81	
		Green Diamonds	NT42	79	
		Allan Water	NT41	80	
		Glenkinnon Burn	NT42	79	
		Ashiestiel Hill	NT42	79	
1513	<i>P. pentadactyla</i> Linn. White Plume Moth	Wells Denholm	NT51	80	
1515	<i>P. spilodactylus</i> Curt.	John Muir Park, Dunbar	NT67	82	
1523	<i>P. lithodactyla</i> Treit.	Galashiels	NT53	80	

ENTOMOLOGICAL RECORDS

A. G. Long

Tweedmouth House, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

All records for Tweedmouth vc 68 unless otherwise stated.

Xanthorhoe fluctuata Linn. GARDEN CARPET. 18, 28 May; second brood 28 July.

Hepialus lupulinus Linn. COMMON SWIFT. 24, 28 May.

Mamestra brassicae Linn. CABBAGE MOTH. 27 May; second brood 28 June and 20 July.

Spilosoma lubricipeda Linn. WHITE ERMINE. 17, 22 July.

Agrotis exclamationis Linn. HEART AND DART. June.

Abraxas grossulariata Linn. MAGPIE MOTH. 21, 22 June.

Peribatodes rhomboidaria Denis & Schiff. WILLOW BEAUTY. 7 July; Eyemouth 8 July.

Arctia caja Linn. GARDEN TIGER. 7, 17 July.

Lacanobia oleracea Linn. BRIGHT-LINE BROWN-EYE. 7 July; Earlston 6 August.

Apamea monoglypha Hufn. DARK ARCHES. 7 July.

Laothoe populi Linn. POPLAR HAWK. Chirnside, Waterloo Place 6 July.

Zygaena filipendulae Linn. SIX-SPOT BURNET. Near Berwick Pier, July.

Eulithis pyraliata Denis & Schiff. BARRED STRAW. 15 July.
Hepialus sylvina Linn. ORANGE SWIFT. 19, 20 July.
Mythimna pallens Linn. COMMON WAINSCOT. 2 July.
Amphipyra tragopogonis Cl. MOUSE. Eyemouth, 8 August.
Antitype chi Linn. GREY CHI. 19 August.
Xestia xanthographa Denis & Schiff. SQUARE-SPOT RUSTIC. 22 August.
Autographa jota Haworth PLAIN GOLDEN Y. 13 September.
Noctua pronuba Linn. LARGE YELLOW UNDERWING. 23 September.
Hydraecia micacea Esper ROSY RUSTIC. 26 September.
Allophyes oxycanthae Linn. GREEN-BRINDLED CRESCENT. 5 October; Earlston 3 September.

Scottish Wildlife Trust

Glenkinnon Reserve, Yair Forest

List of Coleoptera found on the Reserve

Family Carabidae

Carabus problematicus Hb.
Pterostichis madidus (F.)
Abax parallepipidus Pi. &
 Mitterpacher

Family Silphidae

Necrophorus vespilloides Hb.
Oiceoptoma thoracica (L.)

Family Leiodidae

Nargus velox (Spe.)
Catops coracinus (Kellu.)

Family Staphylinidae

Stenus impressus (Germ.)
Philonthus decorus (Grav.)
Tachinus laticollis (Grav.)
Tachinus signatus (Grav.)
Oxyptoda lividipennis (Mann.)

Family Cantharidae

Rhagonycha lignosa (Müll.)

Family Elateridae

Agroites acuminatus (Ste.)
Dalopius marginatus (L.)

Family Byturidae

Byturus tormentosus (Deg.)

Family Nitidulidae

Meligethes aeneus (F.)
Brachypterus glaber (Ste.)

Family Curculionidae

Polydrusus undatus (F.)
Leiosoma deflexum (Panz.)
Barypeithes pellucidus (Boh.)
Ceutorhynchus assimilis (Payk.)
Apion dichroum (Bed.)

Thanks are due to Magnus Sinclair of Denholm who identified the species. Specimens were taken by pitfall trap, sweeping vegetation and by beating bushes.

A. Buckham, Warden, 1992.

T. Dobson, Recorder.

COCKBURNSPATH PARISH CHURCH

Edward Hay

Ramsheugh, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5XE

Until the early 19th century the village was known as Coldbrandspeth and the pulpit Bible which was presented to the church in 1820 by Lady Hall of Dunglass bears the title Coldbrandspeth Parish Church. The name Colbrand, according to legend, was derived from a Viking invader who landed his longship on the Pease Sands and settled in the neighbourhood; Coldbrand has been corrupted to Cockburn, a very common name locally.

The origin of the church goes back to the 12th century. During renovations to the existing building a stone with the date 1163 was discovered. The seal of Master Robert, chaplain of Coldbrandspeth, is appended to a charter of the gift by Patrick son of Colman, of his lands of Old Cambus to St Mary, St Cuthbert and the monks at Coldingham, dated at Ayton in 1255. Cockburnspath then lay within the parish of Oldhamstocks and the chapel would be connected with the parish church at Oldhamstocks which had been erected some time before 1127. The title also indicates that a hospital, probably a leper hospital, was in existence in the village then.

Reconstruction work towards the end of the 16th century incorporated a round tower in the west gable. A little later a burial vault was added at the east end by the then laird of Cockburnspath, William Arnot. When I was a boy it had the date 1614 with a coat of arms which is no longer visible. There is a remarkable late 15th or early 16th century Gothic window above the present door in the south wall with two foliated round-headed lights with a quatre-foiled circle above and over the whole is a pointed label terminating on each side with a notch. It is thought to have been removed from the east gable when the burial vault was added.

The church is a long narrow building, internally 80' x 18'3", this width being the length of roof timbers then available. Before the Reformation, the altar, the sanctuary and the chancel were at the east end with some choir seats. The rest of the space towards the west formed the nave where the congregation would stand. After the Reformation the style of services was altered and a preaching

building was now required; the altar was removed from the east end and a pulpit and a communion table erected in the south wall. People attending church would have to bring their own seats except the laird who had his own loft and entrance at the east end. Except for the provision of seating no great change seems to have taken place during the next two hundred years. The church was occupied by Cromwell's troops after the Battle of Dunbar in 1650 and did suffer some damage. When they had gone Sir James Nicholson, the laird at that time, carried out the necessary repairs including a new roof on the church; with the help of other heritors a new roof of stone slabs was put on the vault where the only surviving memorial stone bears a Hay coat of arms and the initials DJH (Domina Jean Hay), wife of Sir John Nicholson, who died about 1660.

The church has four buttresses with a rude pedimental head placed diagonally against each angle of it with three stages at the west end and two stages at the east. The termination on the south west buttress has a remarkable sundial similar to the one on Oldhamstocks Church, the only known examples of this type of sundial; both had a gnomon used for the morning hours while the pieces of stone jutting out on the west side was used as a gnomon of a secondary dial for the afternoon hours.

Towards the end of the 18th century the First Statistical Account describes the church as very 'ancient and uncomfortable' and in 1807 new seating was provided. In 1827 an additional 100 seats were added by the erection of the galleries and in 1876 the aisle to the north was thrown out giving another 100 seats. In 1922 extensive repairs were carried out and since then some of the pews in front of the wing have been removed allowing the Baptismal Font which originally belonged to the United Free Church to be placed in its present position. The fine stained glass window in the north wing is a memorial to the Rev. Joseph Hunter. The round tower had a dual role of watch tower and belfry, and is the only one of that type south of the Forth. It was heightened by some twelve feet when the tower gallery was added in 1827. It has a turnpike staircase with three small stained glass windows in the lower part with a series of cruciform loopholes resembling those of the Border peel towers at the top. Expenditure of 18/- on the 'bellstok' in 1644 by Sir James Nicholson in his Diurnal indicates the presence of a bell at that time. The present bell founded by Thomas Mears of London was presented in 1837 by the Broadwood family of piano fame who came from Fulfordlees farm within the parish. The Deid Bell was gifted by John Henrie, bower of Edinburgh in 1650, probably because his wife, Jane Wallace, was a native of the village.

Originally it was rung at the head of funeral processions to scare and drive away the spirit of the deceased person, and later was used to announce a death and the time of the funeral, and again at the funeral. The bell is 5" long and $5\frac{3}{4}$ " across the mouth, with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long handle and weighs $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. There are three Communion vessels, a silver cup made in 1708, another gifted by the Women's Guild in 1908 and a pewter cup dated 1796 which originally belonged to the Secession Church that existed at Stockbridge. It joined the Free Church to become the United Free Church of Cockburnspath and Stockbridge. This in turn united with the Parish Church in 1938. In recent years a silver offering plate was gifted by a member of the congregation and a Baptismal Bowl was presented by the Bible Class.

In the vicinity of the church are to be found ten of the type of stones erected mostly between 1680 and 1760, with symbols of mortality and immortality, trade symbols and figure stones. Four are leaning against the Manse garden wall and the others scattered about to the south of the church.

In 1609 Cockburnspath ceased to be a part of Oldhamstocks parish and became a parish in its own right incorporating the small neighbouring parish of Old Cambus, the land in and around the village itself including the outlying farms of Hoprig and Blackburn and the adjacent hill farms of the Sun, Moon and Star, parts of Abbey St Bathans Parish. The teinds, roughly a fifth of the rents based on the value of the crops each year, provided a living for the minister and the upkeep of the chapel now regarded as the parish church. The owners of the land for which teinds were paid were known as heritors and claimed the right to influence the appointment of the minister. After the Reformation it was found difficult to find enough qualified persons to conduct services, not all the former priests being willing to officiate as ministers, so lay readers or exhorters were appointed. There are records of John Wallace, exhorter in 1567; Thomas Lichton, reader in 1571; and Thomas Harlaw, reader in 1574.

Ministers

James Lamb was minister in June 1587.

John Lauder, 1598-1627. Also minister of Old Cambus, and an Episcopalian 'King's Man'.

George Sydserf, 1627-1639. An Episcopalian deposed by the Presbytery of Dunbar.

James Wright, 1640-1656, was a 'King's Man' and absented himself from the parish from July 27th 1650 to October 12th 1651 when Cromwell's army was in the neighbourhood.

Richard Callendar, 1657-1663. Left for Falkirk, his appointment by the Presbytery having been much opposed by Sir James Nicholson.

George Pollock, 1663-1671. An Episcopalian appointed by George Lindsay, Bishop of Edinburgh.

David Stirling, 1671-1681. An Episcopalian, he was deprived for refusing to take the Test.

John Barclay, 1682-1689. An Episcopalian, he was also deprived for refusing to read the proclamation of 1689, or to pray for William and Mary.

David Clunie, 1689-1700.

Henry Shaw, 1702-1746.

David Spence, 1748-1789. Ordination was delayed by opposition of Sir John Hall, and the heritors.

Andrew Spence, 1789-1794. Son of David and contributor to First Statistical Account of Scotland.

James Stirling, 1794-1830.

Andrew Baird, 1830-1843. Founder member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club; contributor to the Second Statistical Account of Scotland; left for Free Church at Disruption in 1843 and died two years later aged 45.

William Patterson, 1843-1863.

John M. Buchanan, 1863-1869.

Joseph Hunter, 1869-1905.

George V. Dunnet, 1905-1920.

Leslie Duncan, 1920-1926.

W. Eric K. Rankin, 1926-1935. Writer of history of Cockburnspath.

D. Frank Philip, 1936-1949. Linked with Oldhamstocks Parish Church in 1947.

Robert Keltie, 1949-1957.

John W. M. Cameron, 1957-1964.

David F. S. Dick, 1965-1976.

Bruce Robertson, 1977-1982. Linked with Innerwick Church.

Paraic Reamon, 1982-

In the vestry there are photographs of all the incumbents since 1905 except one and there is also one of a beadle, James Renton, who served from 1885-1930.

Mr Hay was born and bred in Cockburnspath, and apart from War Service, spent all his working life there as the village dominie until he retired in 1977. He became an elder in 1946, and from 1947 until 1987 was Session Clerk and Treasurer. He has been a Club member since 1980. The Club visited Cockburnspath Parish Church on September 19th 1991, and these are the notes of Mr Hay's address on that occasion.

FIELD SECRETARY'S REPORT — SEASON 1992

The field meetings were arranged by a sub-committee consisting of the President, Mrs S. Pate, together with Mr and Mrs B. Cato, Mr G. C. McCreath, Mr G. B. Millican, Mr J. L. McDougal and Dr G. A. C. Binnie (Convenor).

21st May, Thursday. DIRLETON AND LENNOXLOVE

Lady Stormonth-Darling outlined the history of Dirleton Kirk, built in 1612. She pointed out the Archerfield Aisle with its traceried window added in 1664, and the 1930s' stained-glass memorial window portraying about ninety different creatures.

Mr M. Cox, Secretary of Dirleton Local History Group related stories of three past residents. Mrs Mary Hamilton Nisbet's first husband, Lord Elgin, brought the Marbles from Athens to London. When widowed she returned to Archerfield and was responsible for remodelling the kirk tower in 1827. Mr George Hope of Fenton Barns was a leading agriculturalist, a Director of the Highland Society and an exhibitor at the Paris Show. As a tenant farmer he was ineligible to vote and to overcome this he bought a cottage in Haddington. The Reverend John Kerr participated in curling and sport, also writing about them. His ability to manage his finances did not match his sporting prowess, his stipend proving inadequate for his life-style and in 1913 he petitioned for bankruptcy. He is credited with installing the first harmonium in the kirk.

At Dirleton Castle Mrs Doreen Grove of Historic Scotland spoke. Built during the 13th century by the family of de Vaux, an Anglo-Norman family, the castle changed hands many times, and was reconstructed by the Halyburton and Ruthven families.

A picnic lunch at Lennoxlove preceded an escorted tour of the house and its furnishings and portraits. The keep dates to the mid-14th century.

Tea was taken at Lennoxlove House.

G.B.M.

17th June, Wednesday. THE FLODDEN CAMPAIGN, WARK CASTLE, ETAL CASTLE, FLODDEN HILL AND BRANXTON HILL.

On a beautiful day, the Club met at Wark Castle by kind permission of the owner, Miss Jennifer Lovett who also provided

car parking (and attendants) close to the site of St Giles Chapel and graveyard. A resumé of the important features of the history and of the layout of Wark Castle were given by Dr J. Trainer of Kelso, retired Chief Dental Officer of Scotland.

Lord Joicey gave an introduction to Etal Castle and its connection with the Flodden Campaign, pointing out that about 50 yards upstream from the Etal terminus of the Heatherslaw Railway was the site of an old bridge across the Till, the stone piers of which can still be seen when the river is low. This bridge was almost certainly standing in 1513, and he wondered if it was this bridge over the Till, rather than Twizel Bridge, which was used by the English Army on its way to Flodden.

Dr Christopher Young of English Heritage continued by outlining the plans for making Etal Castle more interesting and understandable for tourists. These include the conversion of Ford Presbyterian Church into a Visitor Centre, it was hoped by 1993. The addresses were given outside the church, with its Georgian windows to the south. The building was largely rebuilt in 1800, and used as a church until about 1950 when a joiner took it over and used it as a workshop until about 10 years ago.

By kind permission of Mr Alan Rogerson, the farmer of Blinkbonnie Farm, the Club used his hay field on Flodden Hill as the picnic site, followed by an address by Lt. Col. S. J. Furness on the movements of the opposing armies before actual contact was made in 1513, and this was made more understandable because of the vantage point. His address was concluded on Pipers Hill, near Branxton, crowned by the simple memorial 'To the Brave of Both Nations' erected by the Club in 1913. Sybil's Well is about 100 yards north of Branxton Church and it was restored by the Club in 1931.

Tea was taken at the Collingwood Arms Hotel in Cornhill.

G.A.C.B.

16th July, Thursday. LONGFORMACUS PARISH

At Watch Water Reservoir Mr Hume of the Water Department spoke about the functioning of the Reservoir which supplies a large part of Berwickshire. Mr J. L. McDougal then gave a very interesting account of the excavating and building of the dam which was completed in 1952. Mr C. Badenoch described the birds whose habitat is the surrounding hills, and the wildfowl, especially the large numbers of geese which the Reservoir attracts.

At the Filter Station, members were conducted in small groups over the plant where the process of purification was explained

by Mr Burnside, the Head Waterworks Engineer, and several members of his staff from the Water and Drainage Department.

Lunch was taken in a field in front of Horseupcleugh Farmhouse where there is a lovely view down the Dye Valley.

Members were then invited to look around the farm steading and were provided with leaflets which explained the use of the various farm buildings and gave a resumé of the farming year.

The afternoon venue was Longformacus Kirk where the Minister of the Kirk of Lammermuir, the Rev. A. Slorach, outlined the history of the kirk and recounted some amusing 'glimpses of the past' in Longformacus.

An excellent tea was provided in the village hall by the ladies of the Hall Committee.

S.P.

19th August, Wednesday. TRIMONTIUM AND ROXBURGH

About a hundred members met at Broomhall to visit the site of a 'dig' by Bradford University at Trimontium.

Dr Jones of the university team outlined the long association of the Romans with the site both as a military camp and as a civilian settlement.

Fortunately members had a large hay shed to shelter from a heavy rainstorm, and were then able to view the digging in progress and many of the finds in a display in the farm buildings.

The weather improved for the afternoon when the Club visited Roxburgh Castle under the leadership of Mr Chris Tabraham, Inspector of Ancient Monuments. After a strenuous clumb up from the riverside to the hilltop on which the castle ruins stand, members learned of the turbulent history of the castle from early mediæval times to its destruction, rebuilding and final destruction by both English and Scottish forces. Also seen was the site of the old town of Roxburgh, once one of the leading Scottish towns and now only a green field.

Tea was taken at Floors Castle tearoom.

J.L.McD.

17th September, Thursday. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE QUAY-SIDE, THE GUILDHALL, BESSIE SURTEES' HOUSE, THE MARITIME MUSEUM AND TRINITY HOUSE

Members assembled on the benches in the court at the Guildhall on the Quayside. Mr Brian Cato, a member of the Club who is also Clerk of the Scriveners' Company of the Freemen of

Newcastle upon Tyne, gave an introduction to the geography and government of the mediæval borough. He pointed out that it was very appropriate that this meeting followed the Club's visit to Roxburgh the previous month because King David I had applied the 'Customs of Newcastle upon Tyne' (the ancient usages, with force of law, which governed municipal life) to his four Royal Burghs of Scotland, Berwick, Roxburgh, Edinburgh and Stirling. Mr Cato's son, who had taken up his freedom in 1984, did so by operation of 'patrimony' (descending from father to son) which would have also governed admission into the freedom in the Burgh of Roxburgh.

Members visited the low-ceilinged Lord Mayor's Parlour, the council chamber for town government until the opening of the Old Town Hall in the mid-19th century. Mrs Barbara Cato described the features and explained that it was still used for the Head Meeting of the Hostmen's Company, which had been a powerful company of middlemen in the coal trade during the 17th century. The Merchant Adventurers' Court, John Dobson's re-creation, using the original panelling, of the 17th century room, is the meeting place of the Company of Merchant Adventurers which, in the 16th and 17th centuries, was a very powerful company of merchants and traders who formed an inner circle from which Aldermen and Mayors were chosen.

Members who expressed a preference were able to lunch in the cafeteria of the newly-opened Crown Courts, a striking modern architectural contrast to the historic buildings.

In the afternoon members were assembled into three smaller groups for a round of visits to three locations. First, at Bessie Surtees' House, recently renovated by English Heritage, members saw the snug interiors of two 17th century merchants' houses and were assisted by the comprehensive and expert commentaries by members of the staff of English Heritage. Secondly, Trinity House, another home of a City company, the Masters and Mariners, was a revelation for those members who had not visited it before. As Pevsner commented, behind the 19th century pseudo-Tudor facade in Broad Chare, "is a secluded court which transports one to some small Dutch town". Brethren of the House conducted members round the rich interior, a time capsule of the 17th and 18th centuries. Thirdly, at the Maritime Museum in Broad Chare Captain Bill Clark, a prime mover in its foundation and development, and his wife acted as host and hostess, the former to describe the extensive collection of maritime memorabilia and the latter to provide tea and biscuits while members relaxed in the converted warehouse which is used as a conference room.

The organisers wish to record their thanks to Mr John Keene and the Tyne and Wear Development Corporation for providing parking spaces for the coaches.

B.H.C. & B.E.C.

23rd October, Friday. TWEED DOCK

On the morning of the A.G.M., Mr Geoffrey McCreath gave a talk on the history of Berwick Quay, and Tweed Dock in Tweedmouth. About 60 members attended.

Tweed Dock was built on a new site in Tweedmouth in 1876. Previously all cargoes had been handled at Berwick Quay and the Dock enabled larger steam vessels to use the port.

Berwick was Scotland's chief port in the 12th century and the the quay handled hundreds of cargoes of grain, fish, wood and military supplies for the armies. Its importance diminished with the development of larger ports at Leith and Newcastle, and the effects of taxes and the coming of the railways.

In the last 20 years with Britain in the E.E.C., large quantities of grain pass through the Dock being exported all over Europe, making Berwick one of the larger grain exporting ports in Britain. This is partly due to the efficient way in which boats are loaded and unloaded.

G.C.McC.

Extra Meeting

4th June, Thursday. PENMANSHIEL WOODS AND PEASE DEAN.

Mr and Mrs Michael Braithwaite and assistants demonstrated the history and natural history of the woods. In Penmanshiel wood the bird life was more plentiful and varied than expected, probably a temporary feature while the plantation was at thicket stage. Twite and Wood Warbler were noted, and heard but not seen were Chiff Chaffs and a Greater Spotted Woodpecker. Climbing corydalis, *Corydalis claviculata*, and the true oak apple gall (caused by the cynipid wasp *Biorhiza pallida*) were noted.

In Pease Dean the walkways constructed for the Scottish Wildlife Trust were explored and the ferns and flowers enjoyed. The ravages of Dutch Elm disease were noted. About 25 Club members attended together with five members of the Borders Branch of the Scottish Wildlife Trust.

M.E.B.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT — 1992

The catalogue of contents of the Library is now held on computer disc and printed copies are available to Club members. For a small fee non-members may consult named works at the Archivist's Department in the Council Offices by appointment with the Museum Curator.

The Librarian was pleased to welcome copies of the History from the executors of Mr T. Purves, together with a copy of:

Perry, F. (1963). *Gardening in Colour*.

Also received as gifts were:

Tancred, G. (1907, reprinted 1992). *Rulewater and its People* — the gift of Mr J. L. McDougal.

Kennaway, Mary (1992). *Fast Castle, the early years* — the gift of Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

Purchases of second-hand books were made to extend the Library's holding of older publications. These included:

Brown, R. L. (1988). *The Life and Times of Berwick-upon-Tweed*.
Denholm, J., et al. (1988). *The Parish of Hutton, Paxton and Fishwick*.
Gilbert, John M., Ed. (1985). *Flowers of the Forest* (a history of Selkirk).

Rutherford, J. and J. H. (1890). *Kelso*.

Thomson, A. (1902). *Lauder and Lauderdale*.

New publications purchased were:

Borders Family History Society, Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions:

II Morebattle

III Yetholm

IV Sprouston and Lempitlaw

V Eckford

Browne J. H. (1892, reprinted). *Glimpses into the Past in the Lammermuirs* (Longformacus Parish).

Herdman, J., Ed. *Third Statistical Account of Scotland*, Vol. 23 (Berwickshire).

Jackson, C. E. *Prideaux John Selby*.

Jermey, R. C. *Lindisfarne's Limestone Past*.

Joicey, J. *Ford at the Time of the Waterfords*.

Murray, A. V. *A Northumbrian Methodist Childhood.*

Rowland, T. H. *Mediaeval Castles, Towers, Peles and Bastles of Northumberland.*

Tweedsmuir Church — leaflet.

A Club member provided a reprint:

Hardy, F. G. (1992). 'The Marine Algae of Berwickshire', *Botanical Journal of Scotland*, 46(1), 89-96.

Finally the executors of the late Miss Grace Elliot passed on to the Library some 35 files relating to her own researches, and also an Atlas containing a set of 6" to 1 mile maps of the 1864 Ordnance Survey of Berwickshire. This has not been publicly acknowledged before as the gift was received in the interregnum between Librarians.

Dr George Johnston

Members of the Pybus Society of the History of Medicine visited Berwick upon Tweed on June 20th to see something of Dr George Johnston's Berwick background. Dr Gardner-Medwin, Secretary of the Society, presented me with a photocopy of an original letter signed by Johnston which he had found while perusing a copy of Yarrell's *British Fishes* in a London book dealer's. The letter has no addressee or date but the book contained a plate of the Rev. J. D. Clark of Belford Hall, Club President in 1845. About 1850 seems a likely date for the letter as it mentions Jedburgh where his son-in-law died in 1851, and speaks of not feeling well physically, a complaint which started in 1850. The subject of the letter is a garfish specimen which had been sent to Johnston.

Dr Gardner-Medwin also presented me with a photocopy of 'An Address to the Inhabitants of Berwick upon Tweed' by Johnston on the 1832 cholera epidemic in Berwick. It is the only publication concerning Johnston's clinical work of which I am aware, and although printed, it has an endorsement 'Not published, March 1832', written by Nathaniel Winch, Botanist, Secretary to Newcastle Infirmary and friend of Johnston. This may be explained by possibly libellous remarks made in it about Dr W. D. How and Mr J. How, respectively surgeon and apothecary to Berwick Dispensary at that time. The original of this pamphlet is held in Newcastle University Library where it is bound with a number of other pamphlets on cholera in 1832. These photocopies have been deposited in the Library.

LIBRARIAN'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 23rd OCTOBER, 1992

INCOME	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Opening balance	354.09	Postage	6.85
Sales of History	100.68	Books	183.85
Interest	4.79	Labels	7.50
		Binding	67.95
			266.15
		Closing Balance	193.41
	<u>£459.56</u>		<u>£459.56</u>

OBITUARY — TOM PURVES

The Berwickshire Naturalists lost one of its valued servants on 12th August 1992 in the death of Tom Purves, aged 90. He was treasurer of the Club from 1947 until 1963 and took a keen interest in its activities. He spent over fifty years with Paxton & Purves, most of them as Managing Director.

He was educated at Loretto and left school in July 1919. Tom was a keen angler and fished at Norham Boat House. He was a former Chairman of the Berwick Salmon Fisheries Company Ltd, and a member of the Ellem Fishing Club.

Tom took a keen interest in the Wallace Green Church and was a trustee.

Tom was Chairman of the Northern Guild of Commerce before the war and in 1948 he became Chairman of the revived Berwick Chamber of Trade.

He succeeded his father in 1935 at Paxton & Purves after serving his apprenticeship with the Glasgow firm of Copland & Lyle. There he learned all the aspects of the trade from tweed to haberdashery. In 1935, when he took over, Paxton & Purves had ten tailors. He was also a keen golfer and a member of Goswick Golf Club.

Tom Purves served with the Royal Observer Corps in the early stages of the '39-'45 war. He joined the RAF in 1942, and served in Bomber Command for four years. He was Mentioned in Despatches.

Tom never married. He was a kind man always willing to help his staff and others with their problems. Berwick and district will miss Tom Purves.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1992 — PREMIUM ACCOUNT

270

HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Balance in No. 1 Account transferred	£2,516.44	Printing — including Postage	£2,497.68
No. 2 Account transferred	58.83	Martins	786.62
<i>Subscriptions</i>		How & Blackhall	112.18
Annual & Libraries (including subs overpaid)	3,406.00	Library Insurance	35.00
Entrance Fees and Badges	145.00	Subscriptions paid	58.00
Arrears of Subscriptions	20.00	Overpaid Subscriptions refunded	10.30
<i>Sundry Credits</i>		Hire of Hall for 1991 A.G.M.	7.50
From Savings Account	94.38	Hire of Room for Council Meeting	11.00
Refund of Tax 1991/92	310.72	Wreath — Alan Totty	
Donations	23.00	<i>Expenses</i>	
Visitors' Fees	107.00	Corresponding Secretary	63.64
Interest	69.63	Treasurer	30.82
		Field Secretaries	114.88
		Balance with R.B.S. Ayton	£3,727.62
			3,023.38
			£6,751.00
Balance in Natural History Publication Fund			£2,303.89

21 October, 1992. I have examined the books of The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club and from the vouchers and information provided have found them to be correct and in order.

(Sgd) E. J. Kellie
Royal Bank of Scotland, Ayton.

OFFICE BEARERS OF THE CLUB — 1989-92

1989-90

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(Tel. (0289) 382201) (From March 1990)

1990-91*President*

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LIST OF MEMBERS

(1 January 1993)

****Those marked with an asterisk are Past Presidents***

	Date of Admission
LIFE MEMBERS	
Aitchison, Mr Henry A., Lochton, Coldstream, Berwickshire TD12 4NH	1946
Cockburn, Mr J. W., Heriot Water, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5YH	1925
*Elliott, Mr W. R., 32 Victoria Street, Aberdeen	1936
Forster, Mr C. P., Burradon, Thropton, Morpeth, Northumberland NE65 7HF	1934
*Hood, Mr J., Cove Farmhouse, Cove, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5XD	1932
Hood, Mr T., 26 Eyre Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 5EU	1937
Lumsden, Professor W. H. R., 16a Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 5AX	1981
McDougal, Mr J. L., Blythe, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6SJ	1950
Middlemas, Mrs E. M., The Old Rectory, Howick, Alnwick, Northumber- land NE66 3LE	1951
Middlemas, Mr R. J., The Old Rectory, Howick, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 3LE	1928
Pape, Miss D. C., Ubbanford Bank Cottage, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2JZ	1933
*Robertson, Mr D. Mackenzie, 4 Hermitage Lane, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 7AN	1950
*Robertson, Mrs L. Mackenzie, 4 Hermitage Lane, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 7AN	1950
Stoddart, Miss S. G., Mill Valley, Ayton, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5QJ	1982
Stott, Mr F., Wynfield House, Mount Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2BA	1951
Smal, Colonel J. I. M., Kiwi Cottage, Scremerston, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2RB	1948
Swan, Mrs C. H., Harelaw, Chirnside, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3LF	1946
Williams, Miss E. P. L., The Shielings, St Abbs, Berwickshire TD14	1951

HONORARY MEMBER

Cramp, Dr Rosemary, 5 Leazes Place, Durham DH1 1RE	1958
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CORRESPONDING MEMBER

*Long, Dr A. G., 33 Windsor Crescent, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NT	1955
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ORDINARY MEMBERS

Abernethy, Mr I., 47 Main Street, Heiton, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 8JR	1988
Addison, Mr O. S., 50a Tweed Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NG	1964
Aitchison, Mrs H. H., Whinfaulds, Burnmouth, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5SY	1991
Aitken, Mrs H. M. W., Royal Bank House, 11 Market Square, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3BZ	1989
Aiton, Mrs C. A. Scott, Thirndene, Legerwood, Earlston, Berwickshire TD4 6AS	1992

Alison, Mr A. S., Midway, Weddels Lane, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HG	1986
Alison, Mrs A. S., Midway, Weddels Lane, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HG	1986
Allan, Mrs S., 76a Church Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DU	1989
Ashby, Mrs B. A., "Sixpenny Jacks", Yetholm, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 8RU	1989
Ashby, Mr B. A., "Sixpenny Jacks", Yetholm, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 8RU	1989
Askew, Major J. M., Ladykirk House, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1SU	1958
Aungier, Mrs E., 25 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1989
Ayre, Mrs V. M., 9 Cross View, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2LH	1959
Badenoch, Mr C. O., 38 Gala Park, Galashiels TD15 1EU	1980
Baillie, Mr R. S. G., Allanbank, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6RW	1987
Bainbridge, Mr J. W., 41 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NZ	1981
Baird, Mrs N., Easter Crowbutt, Chirnside, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3XT	1990
Bankier, Mrs L., "The Granary", Grindonrigg, Duddo, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2NN	1990
Barber, Mr Anthony O., Newham Hall, Chathill, Northumberland NE67 5JZ	1953
Batters, Mrs M., Hillcreast, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XS	1986
*Binnie, Dr G. A. C., Ladykirk, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XL	1965
Binnie, Mrs G. A. C., Ladykirk, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XL	1965
Birrell, Miss E. E., 3 Beverley Close, Brunton Park, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 5NU	1988
Blair, Mrs D., 5 Devon Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1JE	1991
Blake, Sir Michael, Bart., Dower House, Tillmouth, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland TD12 4UR	1988
Blench, Dr J. W., 23 Geoffrey Avenue, Neville's Cross, Co. Durham	1976
Booth, Mr W. H., Athens Wood, The Hirsell, Coldstream TD12 4LT	1989
Booth, Mrs E. M., Athens Wood, The Hirsell, Coldstream TD12 4LT	1989
Boston, Miss Isobel Y., 16 Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	1984
Bowes, Mrs N. B., 1 Windsor Crescent, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NT	1978
Braithwaite, Mr M. E., Clarilaw, Hawick, Roxburghshire TD9 8PT	1978
Brewes, Mrs L., Laburnum Cottage, Crookham, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland TD12 4SX	1990
Brodie, Mrs M. B., 45a Church Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1EE	1989
Brown, Dr J. A. H., Delgany, Old Cambus, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5YS	1988
Brown, Mrs J. A. H., Delgany, Old Cambus, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5YS	1988
Brown, Mr R. Lamont, 2 Crawford House, 132 North Street, St Andrews KY16 9AF	1970
Brunton, Mr A. G., The Lees, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XN	1989
Brunton, Mrs A. G., The Lees, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XN	1989
Buckham, Mr A., 9 Gorse Lane, Langlee, Galashiels TD1 2LY	1979
Buglass, Miss E. T., 15 Railway Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NF	1965
Burge, Mr O. A., Whiteside, Greenlaw, Duns, Berwickshire TD10 6XW	1991
Burns, Mrs Kate A., The Coach House, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3NW	1984
Burton, Rev. G. R. W., Harelawsid, Grantshouse, Berwickshire TD11 3RP	1989
Burton, Mrs G. R. W., Harelawsid, Grantshouse, Berwickshire TD11 3RP	1989
Bush, Mrs P. M. E., Wilton Cottage, Chirnside, Berwickshire TD11 3XR	1976
Calder, Mrs, Lintlaw Burns, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QK	1991
Campbell, Mrs Diana, Newtonlees, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 7SZ	1986
Cartwright, Rev. A. C. D., The Manse, Swinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3JJ	1986
Cartwright, Mrs M. E. L., The Manse, Swinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3JJ	1986
Candlish, Mr, The Elms, Duns, Berwickshire	1991
Candlish, Mrs, The Elms, Duns, Berwickshire	1991
Cato, Mr B. H., 2 Croft Place, High Newton-by-the-Sea, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 3DL	1988
Cato, Mrs B. E., 2 Croft Place, High Newton-by-the-Sea, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 3DL	1988
Charters, Mrs J. V., 4 Plenderleith Court, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 7DF	1986
Chicken, Mrs Joan, 9 Carrick Close, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1987

Clark, Mrs Lily E., 15 Crookham Village, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland TD12 4SX	1986
*Cleat, Mr L. H., Redbrae, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1982
Clements, Dr E. M. B., 16 South Lane, Seahouses, Northumberland NE68 7UN	1979
Clements, Dr M., 16 South Lane, Seahouses, Northumberland NE68 7UN	1979
Cook, Mr R. K., 7 Welltower Park, Ayton, Berwickshire TD14 5RR	1992
Corner, Dr R. M., Hawthorn Hill, 36 Wordsworth Street, Penrith, Cumbria	1975
Cowe, Mr F. M., 10 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HX	1958
Cowe, Mrs J., 10 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HX	1991
Cowe, Mr R. P., Causeway Bank, Chirnside, Berwickshire TD11 3LF	1975
Cowen, Miss M. C., 29 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NR	1978
Cowper, Mr R., Stonends, Hillside Road, Rothbury, Northumberland NE67 7WG	1963
Cuming, Mrs Margaret M., 4 Berrywell Drive, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HG	1987
Curry, Miss R. I., 5 Henderson Court, Well Square, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15	1974
Cuthbertson, Mrs M. I., 32 Greenwood, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2EB	1988
Darling, Mrs B. R., The Old Manse, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1992
Darling, Mr J., Broadhaugh Farm, Chirnside, Berwickshire TD11 3JX	1989
Darling, Mrs J., Broadhaugh Farm, Chirnside, Berwickshire TD11 3JX	1989
Davenport, Miss N. C., 6 Seafield, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5AH	1992
Davey, Mrs J. H., 7 Welltower Park, Ayton, Berwickshire TD14 5RR	1992
Davidson, Mr J. A. S., West Reston Mains, Reston, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5JL	1992
Davidson, Mrs J. A. S., West Reston Mains, Reston, Eyemouth, Berwickshire, TD14 5JL	1992
Davidson, Mr T. F., Horseley, Reston, Berwickshire TD14 5LW	1978
Davidson, Mrs T. F., Horseley, Reston, Berwickshire TD14 5LW	1959
Davis, Mr P., 23 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1989
Davis, Mrs E. O., 23 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1989
De Clermont, Mrs Elizabeth, Morris Hall, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2JY	1987
Dewar, Mr A., 9 Roddam Court, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed	1990
Dewar, Mrs A., 9 Roddam Court, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed	1990
Dobson, Mr T. D., The White House, Melrose Road, Galashiels TD1 3PU	1992
Dougal, Mr William, 3 Broad Street, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5DP	1991
Dougal, Mrs William, 3 Broad Street, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5DP	1991
Drysdale, Mrs F. E. S., "Girnal", Old Cambus, East Mains, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5YS	1965
Dudgeon, Mrs E., Lickar Moor Farm, Bowsden, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2TG	1963
Dudgeon, Mrs P. M., Cherry Trees, East Ord, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2NS	1954
Duncan, Mr S. D., Hawthorn Cottage, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire	1990
Duncan, Mrs S. D., Hawthorn Cottage, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire	1990
Dykes, Mrs M. E., Cambuslea, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5YR	1955
Edgar, Mr O. A., Lyndene, Todlaw Road, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HT	1980
Edgar, Mrs O. A., Lyndene, Todlaw Road, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HT	1983
Edie, Mr H. H., Stoneshiel Hall, Reston, Berwickshire TD14 5LU	1987
Elliot, Lady, 39 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh EH3 5QD	1964
Elliott, Mr T. E., Oxendean Burn, Cornhill-on-Tweed TD12 4UW	1979
Elliott, Mrs T. E., Oxendean Burn, Cornhill-on-Tweed TD12 4UW	1979
Evans, Captain J., Makore, Northburn View, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5ER	1986
Evans, Miss M., 12 Carrick Close, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PQ	1976
Fairfield, Mrs J. E. T., 8 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1985
Fanner, Mrs R., The Smithy, Allanton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3LA	1982
Ferguson, Mrs Muriel, Castle Hills Farm, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PB	1984
FFrench, Lady Sonia, East Mains Cottage, Gordon, Berwickshire TD3 6JU	1992

Fish, Mrs Annie, Southview, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QP	1990
Fisher, Mr J. H., Fell House, St Aidans, Seahouses, Northumberland NE68 7SR	1977
Fisher, Mrs J. H., Fell House, St Aidans, Seahouses, Northumberland NE68 7SR	1977
Fraser, Mr, 14 Warkworth Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LE	1992
Fraser, Mrs, 14 Warkworth Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LE	1992
*Furness, Lt Col. S. J., Netherbyres, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5SE	1980
Gibson, Mrs C. G., 33 Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	1985
Gibson, Dr J. A., Foremount House, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire	1974
Gilchrist, Mrs M. H., 3 Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	1991
Glanville, Mr S. F., 30 Bridgend, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3EX	1991
Glanville, Mrs S. F., 30 Bridgend, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3EX	1991
Gordon, Mrs A. C., Bell Hill House, Northfield Farm, St Abbs, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5QF	1989
Gourlay, Mr Roy H., Houndwood House, Reston, Berwickshire TD14 5TW	1985
Gourlay, Mrs Roy H., Houndwood House, Reston, Berwickshire TD14 5TW	1985
Gray, Mrs C. J., Grey Gordon, 34 St Aidans, Seahouses, Northumberland NE68 7SR	1957
Green, Mr G. W., Borough Museum, The Barracks, Berwick-upon-Tweed TD15 1BT	1990
Greene, Mr E., The Moorings, St Abbs, Berwickshire	1981
Greene, Mrs E., The Moorings, St Abbs, Berwickshire	1981
Grey, Mrs D. M., Oxenburn Dene, Cornhill-on-Tweed TD12 4UW	1990
Grieve, Mrs A., 157 Etal Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DU	1989
Grinham, Mrs F. R., Viewforth, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15	1992
Gross, Mrs L. T., 11 Tweed Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NG	1990
Grout, Mr R. E., 3 West End, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HE	1990
Grout, Mrs P. N., 3 West End, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HE	1990
Haddington, Earl of, Mellerstain, Gordon, Berwickshire TD3 6LG	1978
Hall, Mrs M., Laidlaws, Spottiswood, Gordon, Berwickshire TD3 6NQ	1989
Hall, Mrs M., Long Acre, North Lane, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2NS	1989
Hamilton, Rev. R., Dalbiac Cottage, Hermitage Lane, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 7AN	1982
Hardy, Dr F. G., 42 Harley Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 1UL	1980
Harrison, Mr J., Hawick Museum & Art Gallery, Wilton Lodge Park, Hawick TD9 7JL	1992
Hattle, Mrs D. Y., 28 The Meadows, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NY	1990
Hay, Mrs A., Duns Castle, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3NW	1986
Hay, Mr E., M.A., Ramsheugh, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5XE	1980
Henderson, Mrs J., Cairn-Na Cuheen, Waterloo Park, Chirnside, Berwickshire TD11 3XH	1957
Hendry, Mr P. G., 44 Craighleith View, Edinburgh EH4 3JY	1972
Hepple, Mr J. R., Muiredge, Edlingham, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 2BL	1983
Hepple, Mrs J. R., Muiredge, Edlingham, Alnwick, Northumberland NE66 2BL	1983
Hirrell, Miss M., The Garden Cottage, Thornington, Mindrum, Cornhill-on-Tweed TD12 4QH	1990
Hodgson, Mr T. D., Tillmouth House, Cornhill-on-Tweed, Northumberland TD12 4UR	1981
Hogg, Mrs K. S., Chester Cottage, 17 Edgehead Road, Pathhead, Midlothian EH37 5RL	1982
Holliday, Mrs J. C., 95 Newfields, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1SL	1988
Hood, Mrs J., Cove Farmhouse, Cove, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire TD13 5XD	1988
Hope, Mr I., The Manse, Hutton, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TS	1990
Humphrys, Mr J. L., Langton School, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1988
Humphrys, Mrs M. I., Langton School, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1988
Hutcheson, Mrs E., Courthill, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 7RU	1987

Jackson, Mrs P., Shoreswood, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2NQ	1980
Jeffrey, Miss E. M., 1 Riverview Park, Spittal, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1QR	1989
*Jeffries, Mr H. D., 35 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15	1975
Joicey, Rt Hon. Lord, Etal Manor, Berwick upon Tweed TD12 4TW	1983
Johnson, Mrs M., The Garden Cottage, Thornington, Mindrum, Cornhill-on-Tweed TD12 4QH	1990
Johnson, Mr P., Todlaw, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3EJ	1991
Johnson, Mrs P., Todlaw, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3EJ	1991
Kelly, Mr J., Elder House, Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DQ	1991
Kelly, Mrs J., Elder House, Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DQ	1991
Kempe, Dr D. R. C., Hermitage Cottage, Fowberry, Wooler, Northumberland	1989
King, Mrs E., 5 Longstone View, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1JH	1991
Laidlaw, Dr J., Courtburn House, Coldingham, Berwickshire	1985
Laidlaw, Mrs J., Courtburn House, Coldingham, Berwickshire	1985
Leathard, Mr, "Stow House", 31A Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	1990
Leathard, Mrs, "Stow House", 31A Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	1990
*Liddell Grainger, Mr D. I., Ayton Castle, Ayton, Berwickshire TD14 5RD	1956
Lindores, Mrs J. G., 84 Castlegate, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1JT	1984
*Lister, Miss Ruth, 14 Silver Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HU	1984
Logan, Mr George, Way to Wooler, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6AQ	1985
Logan, Mrs George, Way to Wooler, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6AQ	1985
Lomax, Mr E. S., 53 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DQ	1990
Lomax, Mrs E. S., 53 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DQ	1990
Lomas, Dr R. A., 22 Alexandra Close, Framwellgate Moor, Durham DH1 5ED	1992
Lomas, Mrs R. A., 22 Alexandra Close, Framwellgate Moor, Durham DH1 5ED	1992
Long, Mr D. G., Macgill Cottage, Ford, Pathhead, Midlothian EH37 5RE	1989
Lothian, Sheriff, 1 Boon Cottages, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6SR	1992
Lothian, Mrs A., 1 Boon Cottages, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6SR	1992
Lough, Mr F. B., "Tweedsyde", 15 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NR	1986
Lough, Mrs F. B., "Tweedsyde", 15 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NR	1986
Lumsden, Mrs P. K., 16a Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 5AX	1981
*Lusk, Rev J. C., 26 Ochloch Park, Dunblane, Perthshire FK15 0DU	1970
Macari, Miss D., 7 Railway Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NF	1983
McCrea, Ms Anne L. H., Tweedbank, Kelso, Roxburghshire	1986
McCreath, Miss A., The Shielling, Cornhill Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DY	1973
McCreath, Mr G. C., "The Hollies", Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TE	1988
*McCreath, Mrs G. C., "The Hollies", Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TE	1958
McCreath, Mrs H. G., The Old Farmhouse, Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NZ	1963
McCreath, Mrs R., Learig, High Street, Ayton, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5QR	1989
McCulloch, Mrs Marjorie L., The Coach House, Manorhill, Selkirk TD7 5LS	1984
McDougal, Mrs J. L., Blythe, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6SJ	1958
*McEwan, Lady, Marchmont, Greenlaw, Berwickshire TD10 6YL	1966
McGregor, Mrs C. A., The Manse, Lauder, Berwickshire TD2 6QL	1983
Mackay, Rev H., M.A., F.S.A., S.C., The Manse, Duns, Berwickshire	1971
MacKie, Mr A. O., Linton Downs, Kelso TD5 8AF	1992
MacKinnon, Mrs A. C., Craigie Lodge, Longformacus, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3PE	1986
McLean, Mrs J. Y., West Cottage, Swinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HY	1976
McLelland, Mr J. F., Benachi, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1992
McLelland, Mr J. F., Benachi, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1991

McLelland, Mr R. C. R., Wester Housebyres, Melrose, Roxburghshire TD6 9BW	1989
McLelland, Mrs E., Wester Housebyres, Melrose, Roxburghshire TD6 9BW	1989
Maltman, Mrs M., 8 Barefoots Park, Eyemouth TD14 5BW	1992
Marjoribanks, Cdr J. B., Horndean Bank, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XJ	1986
Martin, Miss Patricia, William & Matilda Cottage, Tofts Lane, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XR	1984
Maxwell, Mr S., 16 Dick Place, Edinburgh EH9 2JL	1970
Mayland, Mr F. W., Carlyle Court, 172/213 Comely Bank Road, Edinburgh EH4 1DH	1989
Meikle, Dr Maureen, The Pines, Hill Road, Gullane, East Lothian EH31 2BE	1981
Meikle, Mr R. W., The Pines, Hill Road, Gullane, East Lothian EH31 2BE	1990
Meikle, Mrs R. W., The Pines, Hill Road, Gullane, East Lothian EH31 2BE	1978
Meil, Miss E., The Cottage, East Flemington, Ayton, Berwickshire TD14 5SQ	1990
Mercer, Mrs C., 2 Trinity Park, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HN	1989
*Millican, Mr G. B., Greenwood Lodge, Ayton, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5QY	1979
Millican, Mrs G. B., Greenwood Lodge, Ayton, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5QY	1967
Millican, Mr J. D., Greenbank, 1 Trinity Park, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HN	1992
Millican, Mrs J. D., Greenbank, 1 Trinity Park, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3HN	1992
Mitchell, Mr A. D., Woodville, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1974
Mitchell, Dr L. I. S., Woodville, Gavinton, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3QT	1974
Mitchell, Mrs M., Endrigg, Paxton, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TE	1957
Mole, Mrs J., Greenburn, Reston, Eyemouth TD14 5LP	1992
Moore, Mr W. H., 14 Tenterhill, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6DQ	1968
Moore, Mrs M. J., 14 Tenterhill, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6DQ	1968
Morgan, Mr T. K., Sunnyside, Reston, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5LN	1992
Morrison, Mrs G., Moss Park, West Morriston, Earlston, Berwickshire TD4 6AZ	1978
Morse, Mr D., The Old Vicarage, Doddington, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6AL	1982
Morse, Mrs D., The Old Vicarage, Doddington, Wooler, Northumberland NE71 6AL	1982
Mortimer, Mr Barrie, South Bank, High Street, Ayton, Berwickshire TD14 5QW	1984
Mosgrove, Mrs E., 1 Paxton Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PF	1965
Nicoll, Dr F. J., Westlands, Coldingham Road, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5BZ	1992
Nicoll, Mrs F. J., Westlands, Coldingham Road, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5BZ	1992
Pate, Mr A. W., Horseupcleugh, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3PF	1991
*Pate, Mrs A. W., Horseupcleugh, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3PF	1983
Payne, Major P. I. C., Old Cleeve, Minehead, Somerset TA24 6HU	1974
Pearson, Mrs S., Summer Lodge, Ayton, Berwickshire TD14	1992
Potts, Mrs M. L., Benridge, Longhorsley, Morpeth NE65 8UY	1987
Prentice, Mrs B. J., Cockburn Mill, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3TL	1990
Pringle, Miss F. C., 6 Broomlands House, Kelso TD5 7SW	1992
Pyle, Mrs Margaret R., Druim-an-Allt, Lennel Mount, Coldstream, Berwickshire TD12 4NS	1987
Ramsay, The Hon Mrs, Bughrig, Coldstream, Berwickshire TD12 4JP	1991
Reay, Mrs H. M., Maythorne, 5 North Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PW	1988
Reid, Mrs S., 3 Cornhill Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DY	1989
Robb, Mr W. J., 20 The Yett, Kirk Yetholm, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 8PG	1989
Robb, Mrs E. M., 20 The Yett, Kirk Yetholm, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 8PG	1989
Roberts, Rev D. Holt, 13 Yard Heads, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HA	1980
Roberts, Dr J. E. Holt, 13 Yard Heads, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HA	1978
Robertson, Mr D., Cranshaws Castle, Cranshaws, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3SJ	1991
Robertson, Mrs D., Cranshaws Castle, Cranshaws, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3SJ	1991

Robertson, Mrs F. J., 32 Waterbury Park, Brunton Park, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 5AJ	1981
Robertson, Mrs M., West Inchmichael, Rait, Perthshire	1975
Romanes, Mrs S., Norham Lodge, Duns, Berwickshire	1963
Ross, Mrs E. L., 16 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HX	1971
Ross, Mrs M. F. E., Ridgeway, 167 Etal Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DU	1989
Rowe, Mr R. G., 2 Paxton Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PF	1987
Rowe, Mrs S. M., 2 Paxton Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PF	1987
Russell, Mrs E. J., Rathowen, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3NR	1985
Rutter, Mrs M., 110 Shielfield Terrace, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2EE	1980
Ryder, Mrs E., 23 Cleet Court, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HH	1992
Salthouse, Dr E. C., The Master's House, The Castle, Durham	1984
Salthouse, Mrs E. C., The Master's House, The Castle, Durham	1984
Samuel, Mrs M. P., White Craggs, Burnmouth, Berwickshire TD14 5SU	1990
Sanderson, Mrs Elizabeth, Milestone House, 109 Etal Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DU	1986
Seales, Dr W. E., 4 Langtongate, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 3AE	1990
Sears, Mr A., The Loaning, Reston, Berwickshire TD14 5LD	1990
Sears, Mrs A., The Loaning, Reston, Berwickshire TD14 5LD	1990
Secker, Mrs S., 19 Cleet Court, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HH	1988
Shaw, Mr G., 1 Brick Court, Temple, EC4W 9BY	1990
Shaw, Mr R. E., 1 Lord's Mount, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LY	1992
Shaw, Mrs R. E., 1 Lord's Mount, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LY	1992
Sheldon, Mr J., Crossgatehall, Preston, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 2RJ	1988
Sheldon, Mrs B. A., Crossgatehall, Preston, Duns, Berwickshire TD11 2RJ	1988
Sherwood, Mr K., 4 Cheviot Park, Wooler, Northumberland TD71 6LW	1991
Sherwood, Mrs K., 4 Cheviot Park, Wooler, Northumberland TD71 6LW	1991
Simpson, Miss J. L., 4 Ivinson Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2EA	1974
Simpson, Miss Muriel, 124 Shielfield Terrace, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2EE	1974
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 Newcastle University Library, Periodicals Department, Newcastle upon Tyne
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 Northumberland County Library, The Willows, Morpeth, Northumberland 1964
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 Royal Commission of the Ancient & Historical Monuments of Scotland,
 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh 1978
 Scottish Natural History Society (Dr J. A. Gibson), Foremount House,
 Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire PA10 2EZ
 Scottish Ornithologists' Club, 21 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh EH7 5BT

Scottish Record Office, P.O. Box 36, HM General Register House, Edinburgh Society of Antiquaries, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF	1969
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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

1. Archaeologia Aeliana (Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle).
2. Borders Family History Society magazine.
3. Durham Archaeological Journal (Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland).
4. Transactions of the East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society.
5. Glasgow Archaeological Journal (Glasgow Archaeological Society).
6. Glasgow Naturalist (Glasgow Natural History Society).
7. Transactions, Hawick Archaeological Society.
8. Transactions of Northumbria Natural History Society.
9. Scottish Bird News and Scottish Bird Report (Scottish Ornithologists' Club).
10. Scottish Botanical Journal.
11. Scottish Naturalist (Scottish Natural History Society).
12. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

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Taylor, G. (1937) List of fungi observed in the neighbourhood of Cockburnspath. *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, 29, 303-313.

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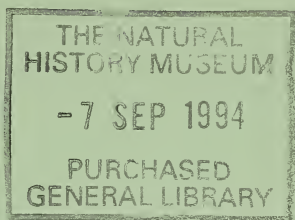
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